

A
G R A M M A R
O F T H E
L A T I N L A N G U A G E .

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G. R. A. M. A. R.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Intention of the Editor in the following Work, is to have represented such a Part of the Latin Grammar, as may be sufficient for those of younger Years at their Entrance into this Language. It is an Abstract of a larger Work already in great Forwardness; the Design of which is to omit nothing which relates to this Language and its Idioms. In the following Abstract nothing is admitted but what seemed absolutely necessary.

PREFACE

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THE LATIN GRAMMAR.

PART I.

CONTAINING

The ACCIDENCE.

The Letters in Latin are the same as in English,
except that W is left out.

There are *Nine Parts of Speech*, to one or other of
which every Word belongs. 1. *Noun or Sub-*
stantive. 2. *Adjective.* 3. *Pronoun.* 4. *Verb.*
5. *Participle.* 6. *Adverb.* 7. *Conjunction.* 8. *Pre-*
position. 9. *Interjection.*

CHAPTER I.

Of the Noun or Substantive.

1. **A** NOUN is the Name of an Object or Thing,
as *Arbor* a Tree, *Prudentia* Prudence.
2. Nouns are either of the Masculine Gender as
Vir a man: of the Feminine as *Femina* a woman:
or of the Neuter as *Regnum* a Kingdom.
3. Nouns

3. Nouns are declined with six Cases, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and *Ablative*. All Nouns do not form these Cases alike, but after five different Manners, which are called the *Declensions of Nouns*.

The First Declension.

4. The first Declension ends in *a*, and makes the Genitive in *æ*.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Stell-a, a Star.	Stell-æ,	Stars.
Gen.	Stell-æ, of a Star.	Stell-arum,	of Stars.
Dat.	Stell-æ, to a Star.	Stell-is,	to Stars.
Acc.	Stell-am, a Star.	Stell-as,	Stars.
Voc.	Stell-a, O Star.	Stell-æ,	O Stars.
Abl.	Stell-â, from, with, or by a Star.	Stell-is,	from, with, or by Stars.

Some proper Names of this Declension end in *as*, and have only the singular Number:

Nom.	Æne-as.	Acc.	Æne-am.
Gen.	Æne-æ.	Voc.	Æne-a.
Dat.	Æne-æ.	Abl.	Æne-â.

Dea a Goddess, *Filia* a Daughter, and some others make their Datives and Ablatives Plural, *Deabus*, *Filiabus*. *Conserua*.

The Second Declension.

5. The second Declension ends in *us*, *er*, *ir*, or *um*; and the Genitive always ends in *i*.

Sm-

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Vent-us, the Wind.	Vent-i, Winds.
Gen. Vent-i, of the Wind.	Vent-orum of the Winds.
Dat. Vent-o, to the Wind.	Vent-is, to the Winds.
Acc. Vent-um, the Wind.	Vent-os, the Winds.
Voc. Vent-e, O Wind.	Vent-i, O the Winds.
Abl. Vent-o, from, with, or by the Wind.	Vent-is, from, with, or by the Winds.

In this Declension, when the Nominative ends in *us*, the Vocative ends in *e*, except *Deus* God, which makes *O Deus* in the Vocative. *Filius* a Son has *Fili* in the Voc. and all names of Men ending in *us* have their Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius*: Voc. *Tulli*.—All other Nouns whatever have the Vocative Case the same as the Nominative.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Puer, a Boy.	Puer-i, Boys.
Gen. Puer-i, of a Boy.	Puer-orum, of Boys.
Dat. Puer-o, to a Boy.	Puer-is, to Boys.
Acc. Puer-um, a Boy.	Puer-os, Boys.
Voc. Puer, O Boy.	Puer-i, O Boys.
Abl. Puer-o, from, with, or by a Boy.	Puer-is, from, with, or by Boys.

In the same Manner:

Nom. Vir, a Man.
Gen. Viri, of a Man, &c.

Observe. All Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of whatever Declension they are, have the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* Cases the same; and in the Plural Number these Cases end in *a*. As *Regnum* a Kingdom, of the Neuter Gender.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Regn-um, <i>a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>Kingdoms.</i>
Gen. Regn-i, <i>of a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-orum, <i>of King-</i> <i>doms.</i>
Dat. Regn-o, <i>to a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-is, <i>to Kingdoms.</i>
Acc. Regn-um, <i>a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>Kingdoms.</i>
Voc. Regn-um, <i>O Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>O Kingdoms.</i>
Abl. Regn-o, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-is, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by Kingdoms.</i>

The Third Declension.

6. The Third Declension is known by its Genitive Case, which always ends in *is*.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Lapis, <i>a Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>Stones.</i>
Gen. Lapid-is, <i>of a Stone.</i>	Lapid-um, <i>of Stones.</i>
Dat. Lapid-i, <i>to a Stone.</i>	Lapidi-bus, <i>to Stones.</i>
Acc. Lapid-em, <i>a Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>Stones.</i>
Voc. Lapis, <i>O Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>O Stones.</i>
Abl. Lapid-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by a Stone.</i>	Lapid-ibus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Stones.</i>
Nom. Honor, <i>Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>Honours.</i>
Gen. Honor-is, <i>of Honour.</i>	Honor-um, <i>of Honours</i>
Dat. Honor-i, <i>to Honour.</i>	Honor-ibus, <i>to Honours</i>
Acc. Honor-em, <i>Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>Honours.</i>
Voc. Honor, <i>O Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>O Honours.</i>
Abl. Honor-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by Honour.</i>	Honor-ibus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Honours.</i>
Nom. Parens, <i>a Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>Parents.</i>
Gen. Parent-is, <i>of a Parent.</i>	Parent-um, <i>of Parents.</i>
Dat. Parent-i, <i>to a Parent.</i>	Parent-ibus, <i>to Parents</i>
Acc. Parent-em, <i>a Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>Parents.</i>
Voc. Parens, <i>O Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>O Parents.</i>
Abl. Parent-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by a Parent.</i>	Parent-ibus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Parents.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Nub-es, a Cloud.	Nub-es,	Clouds.
Gen.	Nub-is, of a Cloud.	Nub-ium,	of Clouds.
Dat.	Nub-i, to a Cloud.	Nub-ibus,	to Clouds.
Acc.	Nub-em, a Cloud.	Nub-es,	Clouds.
Voc.	Nub-es, O Cloud	Nub-es,	O Clouds.
Abl.	Nub-e, from, with, or by a Cloud.	Nub-ibus,	from, with, or by Clouds.

Observe. Those Words which are of the Neuter Gender, such as *Corpus a Body*, *Caput a Head*, have the Nomin. Accus. and Vocat. Cases the same, according to the Rule in the Second Declension.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Corp-us, a Body.	Corp-ora,	Bodies.
Gen.	Corp-oris, of a Body.	Corp-orum,	of Bodies.
Dat.	Corp-ori, to a Body.	Corp-oribus,	to Bodies.
Acc.	Corp-us, a Body.	Corp-ora,	Bodies.
Voc.	Corp-us, O Body.	Corp-ora,	O Bodies.
Abl.	Corp-ore, from, with, or by a Body.	Corp-oribus	from, with or by Bodies.

Nom.	Caput, a Head.	Capit-a,	Heads.
Gen.	Capit-is, of a Head.	Capit-um,	of Heads.
Dat.	Capit-i, to a Head.	Capit-ibus,	to Heads.
Acc.	Caput, a Head.	Capit-a,	Heads.
Voc.	Caput, O Head.	Capit-a,	O Heads.
Abl.	Capit-e, from, with, or by a Head.	Capit-ibus,	from, with or by Heads.

Observe. Some Words of this Declension have their Accusative Case in *im*, and their Ablative in *i*; as *Turris a Tower*: Acc. *Turrim*: Abl. *Turri*. *Vis force*: Acc. *Vim*: Abl. *Vi*.—The Genitive Plural sometimes end in *ium*, as *Pars part*, Genitive Plural *Partium*.

The Fourth Declension.

7. The Fourth Declension ends in *us* or *u*, and is known by its Genitive Case, which always ends in *ûs*.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Man-us, a Hand.	Man-us,	Hands.
Gen.	Man-ûs, of a Hand.	Man-uum,	of Hands.
Dat.	Man-ui, to a Hand.	Man-ibus,	to Hands.
Acc.	Man-um, a Hand.	Man-us,	Hands.
Voc.	Man-us, O Hand.	Man-us,	O Hands.
Abl.	Man-u, from, with, or by a Hand.	Man-ibus,	from, with or by Hands.

Nom.	Corn-u, a Horn.	Cornu-a,	Horns.
Gen.	Corn-u, of a Horn,	Cornu-um,	of Horns.
Dat.	Corn-u, to a Horn.	Corn-ibus,	to Horns.
Acc.	Corn-u, a Horn.	Cornu-a,	Horns.
Voc.	Corn-u, O Horn.	Cornu-a,	O Horns.
Abl.	Corn-u, from, with, or by a Horn.	Corn-ibus,	from, with or by Horns.

The Name of *Jesus* is declined irregularly after this Manner :

Nom.	Jesus.
Gen.	Jesu.
Dat.	Jesu.
Acc.	Jesum.
Voc.	Jesu.
Abl.	Jesu.

The Dative and Ablative Plural regularly end in *ibus* ; but in these following Words they end in *ubus*. *Acus*, *arcus*, *artus*, *ficus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *portus*, *quercus*, *specus*, *tribus*, *veru*.

The Fifth Declension.

8. The Fifth Declension is known by its Nominative Case ending in *es*, and its Genitive in *ei*.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	Faci-es,	a Face.	Faci-es,	Faces.
Gen.	Faci-ei,	of a Face.	Faci-erum,	of Faces.
Dat.	Faci-ei,	to a Face.	Faci-ebus,	to Faces.
Acc.	Faci-em,	a Face.	Faci-es,	Faces.
Voc.	Faci-es,	O Face.	Faci-es,	O Faces.
Abl.	Faci-e,	from, with, or by a Face.	Faci-ebus,	from, with or by Faces.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension (except these five, *res*, *species*, *facies*, *acies*, *dies*,) have only the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plural.

Of the GENDERS of NOUNS.

9. All Names of Males, of whatever Declension, are of the Masculine Gender; as *Jupiter*, one of the Heathen Gods; *Vir*, a Man; *Equus*, a Horse.

All Names of Females, of whatever Declension, are of the Feminine Gender; as *Juno*, a Heathen Goddess; *Mulier*, a Woman; *Equa*, a Mare.

Nouns of the First Declension ending in *a*, are usually Feminine; except *Poëta*, a Poet; *Scriba*, a Scribe; *Scurra*, a Buffoon, and some others of the same Kind, which, signifying the Employments of Men, are Masculine.

Nouns of the Second Declension ending in *er*, *ir*, or *us*, are of the Masculine Gender; except
Humus,

Humus, the Ground; *Alvus*, the Belly; *Colus*, a Distaff; *Vannus*, a Fan; which are Feminine :--- Likewise Nouns in *us*, deriv'd from Greek Feminine Nouns in *os*, are of the Feminine Gender also in Latin, as *Diphthongus*, a Diphthong; *Methodus*, a Method, &c.---All Nouns in *um* are Neuter.---*Virus* and *Pelagus* are Neuters.---*Vulgus* is sometimes Masc. sometimes Neut.

The Genders of the Third Declension are too various to be reduced to Rules; only remember, that when a Noun ends in *a* it is Neuter; as *hoc Poëma*, this Poem; when it ends in *tas*, *tio*, *sio*, or *xio*, it is Feminine, as *hæc Libertas*, this Liberty; *hæc Lectio*, this Reading; *hæc discessio*, this Departure.

The Fourth Declension, when it ends in *us* is Masculine; except these Feminines, *Domus*, a House; *Ficus*, a Fig-Tree; *Acus*, a Needle; *Pörticus*, a Cloister; *Tribus*, a Tribe; *Nurus*, a Daughter-in-Law; *Manus*, a Hand; *Idus*, the Ides; *Socrus*, a Mother-in-Law; *Anus*, an old woman --- When it ends in *u* it is always Neuter, as *hoc cornu*.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine; except *Dies*, a Day, which is of both Genders in the Singular Number, but only Masculine in the Plural; and *Meridies*, Mid-day, which is Masculine.

N. B. When a Noun, which is of two Genders, means any thing which has a real Distinction of Sexes, as *Canis*, *Conjux*, *Comes*, all which may be either Male or Female, it is used in the Masculine, unless when a Female be particularly meant.

CHAPTER II.

Of Adjectives.

1. **A**N Adjective signifies a Quality, and is always joined to a Substantive.

Adjectives of three Terminations ending in *us*, *er* and *ur*, as *bonus*, good; *pulcher*, handsome; *satur*, full, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. Bonus,	Bona,	Bonum	Boni,	Bonæ,	Bona
G. Boni,	Bonæ,	Boni	Bonorum	Bonarum	Bo-
D. Bono,	Bonæ,	Bono	Bonis	[norum.	
A. Bonum,	Bonam,	Bonum	Bonos,	Bonas,	Bona
V. Bone,	Bona,	Bonum	Boni,	Bonæ,	Bona
A. Bono,	Bonâ,	Bono	Bonis.		

Singular.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Pulcher,	Pulchra,	Pulchrum.
Gen.	Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchri.
Dat.	Pulchro,	Pulchræ,	Pulchro.
Acc.	Pulchrum,	Pulchram,	Pulchrum.
Voc.	Pulcher,	Pulchra,	Pulchrum.
Abl.	Pulchro,	Pulchrâ,	Pulchro.

Plural.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchra.
<i>Gen.</i>	Pulchrorum,	Pulchrarum,	Pulchrorum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Pulchris.		
<i>Acc.</i>	Pulchros,	Pulchras,	Pulchra.
<i>Voc.</i>	Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchra.
<i>Abl.</i>	Pulchris.		

And in like Manner, *Satur*, *Satura*, *Saturum*, &c.

But

But *unus*, one; *totus*, whole; *solus*, alone; *ullus*, any; *alius*, another; *alter*, another; *uter*, which; *neuter*, neither; are declined in the following Manner :

Nom. Unus, una, unum.

Gen. Unius.

Dat. Uni.

Acc. Unum, unam, unum, &c. like *Bonus*.

So also *Nom.* Uter, utra, utrum.

Gen. Utrius.

Dat. Utri.

Acc. Utrum, &c. like *Pulcher*.

But *Alius* makes *aliud* in the Neuter.

Ambō both and *Duo* two, which have no singular Number, are declined irregularly :

<i>Nom.</i>	Ambō,	Ambæ,	Ambō.
<i>Gen.</i>	Amborum,	Ambarum,	Amborum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Ambobus,	Ambabus,	Ambobus.
<i>Acc.</i>	Ambos,	Ambas,	Ambō.
<i>Voc.</i>	Ambo,	Ambæ,	Ambō.
<i>Abl.</i>	Ambobus,	Ambabus,	Ambobus.

So also *Duo*, *Duæ*, *Duo*, &c.

2. All other Adjectives are declined like the Third Declension of Nouns, having the Masc. and Fæm. and sometimes the Neuter all alike :

<i>Nom.</i>	Felix.	Felices, Neut. Felicia.
<i>Gen.</i>	Feliciſ.	Feliciſium.
<i>Dat.</i>	Felici.	Feliciſibus.
<i>Acc.</i>	Felicem, Neut. Felix.	Felices, Neut. Felicia.
<i>Voc.</i>	Felix.	Felices, Neut. Felicia.
<i>Abl.</i>	Felice, or Felici.	Feliciſibus.

3. But

3. But if the Adjective ends in *is*, it makes the Neuter Gender of the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Singular in *e*; as *Tristis*, sad.

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>Tristis</i> , Neut. <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , Neut. <i>Tristia</i> .
Gen.	<i>Tristis</i> .	<i>Tristium</i> .
Dat.	<i>Tristi</i> .	<i>Tristibus</i> .
Acc.	<i>Tristem</i> , Neut. <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , Neut. <i>Tristia</i> .
Voc.	<i>Tristis</i> , Neut. <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , Neut. <i>Tristia</i> .
Abl.	<i>Tristi</i> .	<i>Tristibus</i> .

Note. Adjectives which make their Neuter Gender in *e*, make their Ablative Singular in *i* only.

Of the COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

4. Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative, and Superlative.---The Comparative Degree is formed from its Positive, by adding *or* to the first Case, which ends in *i*,—as *doctus*, learned; Gen. *docti*, by adding *or*, *doctior* more learned. *Tristis*, sad; Dat. *Tristi*, by adding *or*, *Tristior*, more sad. It is thus declined :

Singular.	
Nom.	<i>Tristior</i> , Neut. <i>Tristius</i> .
Gen.	<i>Tristioris</i> .
Dat.	<i>Tristiori</i> .
Acc.	<i>Tristiore</i> , Neut. <i>Tristius</i> .
Voc.	<i>Tristior</i> , Neut. <i>Tristius</i> .
Abl.	<i>Tristiore</i> or <i>Tristiori</i> .

Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Tristiores</i> , Neut. <i>Tristiora</i> .
Gen.	<i>Tristiorum</i> .
Dat.	<i>Tristioribus</i> .
Acc.	<i>Tristiores</i> , Neut. <i>Tristiora</i> .
Voc.	<i>Tristiores</i> , Neut. <i>Tristiora</i> .
Abl.	<i>Tristioribus</i> .

5. The

5. The Superlative Degree is formed from the same Case of the Positive, by adding *ssimus*, as *docti*, *doctissimus*; *tristi*, *tristissimus*. It is declined in the the same Manner as *Bonus*.

But when the Positive ends in *r*, the Superlative Degree is formed from the Nominative, by adding *rimus*, as *Pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; *niger*, *nigerrimus*.

These three following Adjectives in *lis*, form the Superlative, by changing *lis* into *llimus*. *Similis*, *simillimus*; *facilis*, *facillimus*; *humilis*, *humillimus*.

6. Some Adjectives will not admit any Comparison, in which Case, the Adverbs *magis* more, and *maximè* most, are made use of; as *arduus*, difficult; *magis arduus*, more difficult; *maximè arduus*, most difficult.

7. Some Adjectives are compared irregularly, among which are the following:

Bonus, good; *melior*; *optimus*.

Malus, bad; *pejor*; *peffimus*.

Magnus, great; *major*; *maximus*.

Parvus, little; *minor*; *minimus*.

Multus, many; *plus*; *plurimus*.

CHAPTER III.

Of Pronouns.

1. PRONOUNS are used instead of Nouns. They are nine in Number:

Ego I

Tu Thou

Ille He

Sui Himself or themselves

Iste That

Hic This

Is He

Ipse One'self

Qui Who: which last is called a Relative Pronoun.

EGO.

E G O.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Ego <i>I.</i>	Nos <i>We.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mei <i>of me.</i>	Nostrum <i>or</i> Nostri <i>of us.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mihi <i>to me.</i>	Nobis <i>to us.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Me <i>me.</i>	Nos <i>us.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—
<i>Abl.</i> Me <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by me.</i>	Nobis <i>from, with, or by</i> <i>us.</i>

Note. All Pronouns but *Tu* have no Vocative Case.

T U.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Tu <i>Thou.</i>	Vos <i>ye or you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Tui <i>of thee.</i>	Vestrum <i>or</i> Vestri <i>of ye.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Tibi <i>to thee.</i>	Vobis <i>to ye.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Te <i>Thee.</i>	Vos <i>ye.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Tu <i>O Thou.</i>	Vos <i>O ye.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Te <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by thee.</i>	Vobis <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by ye.</i>

I L L E.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Ille <i>He;</i> Illa <i>She;</i> Illud <i>That.</i>	Illi, Illæ, Illa.
<i>Gen.</i> Illius.	Illorum, Illarum, Illorum
<i>Dat.</i> Illi.	Illis.
<i>Acc.</i> Illum, Illam, Illud	Illos, Illas, Illa.
<i>Voc.</i> —	—
<i>Abl.</i> Illo, Illâ, Illo.	Illis.

In like Manner *Iste, Ista, Istud, &c.*—So also *Ipse*; except that *Ipse* makes *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender.

S U I.

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	—	
Gen.	Sui	<i>of himself or themselves.</i>
Dat.	Sibi	<i>to himself or themselves.</i>
Acc.	Se	<i>himself or themselves.</i>
Voc.	—	
Abl.	Se	<i>from himself or themselves.</i>

H I C.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Hic <i>He</i> ; Hæc <i>She</i> ; Hoc <i>This</i> .	Hi, Hæ, Hæc.
Gen.	Hujus.	Horum, Harum, Horum.
Dat.	Huic.	His.
Acc.	Hunc, Hanc, Hoc	Hos, Has, Hæc.
Voc.	—	—
Abl.	Hoc, Hæc, Hoc.	His.

I S.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Is <i>He</i> ; Ea <i>She</i> ; Id <i>It</i> .	Hi, Eæ, Ea.
Gen.	Ejus.	Eorum, Earum, Eorum.
Dat.	Ei.	Iis, <i>or</i> Eis.
Acc.	Eum, Eam, Id.	Eos, Eas, Ea.
Voc.	—	—
Abl.	Eo, Eâ, Eo.	Iis, <i>or</i> Eis.

Q U I.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Qui, Quæ, Quod	Qui, Quæ, Quæ.
Gen.	Cujus.	Quorum, Quarum, Quo- rum.
Dat.	Cui.	Quibus, <i>or</i> Quêis.
Acc.	Quem Quam Quod	Quos, Quas, Quæ.
Voc.	—	—
Abl.	Quo, Quâ, Quo.	Quibus, <i>or</i> Quêis.

When

When a Question is asked, *Quis* is used instead of *qui*; and is declined exactly as *Qui*, except that it has *quid* in the Neuter Gender instead of *quod*.

2. Instead of *cum me*, with me; *cum te*, with thee: *cum nobis*, with us, &c.; they always say, *mecum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*: and sometimes instead of *cum quo*, or *cum quâ*, they say *quicum*; and instead of *cum quibus*, *quibuscum*.—*Tete* and *Sese* are frequently used instead of *Te* and *Se*.

3. Pronominal Adjectives are those Adjectives, which are derived from Pronouns. These five following *Meus*, mine; *Tuus*, thine; *Suus*, his, her's, or theirs; *Noster*, ours; *Vester*, yours; are declined in the usual Manner of Adjectives of three Terminations; except that *meus* makes *mi*, *mea*, *meum*, in the Vocative Singular; and the rest have no Vocative at all.

4. These Adjectives *Ecquis*, *Aliquis*, *Siquis*, *Necquis*, *Nunquis*, are declined like *Quis*; only instead of *quæ* in the Feminine Singular and Neuter Plural they use *quæ*; as

Nom.	<i>Aliquis</i> ,	<i>Aliqua</i> ,	<i>Aliquid</i> .
Gen.	<i>Alicujus</i> ,	&c. &c.	

Quisquis whoever, is thus declined in the Singular Number:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>Quisquis</i> ,	—	<i>Quicquid</i> .
Acc.	—	—	<i>Quicquid</i> .
Abl.	<i>Quoquo</i> ,	<i>Quâquâ</i> ,	<i>Quoquo</i> .

CHAPTER IV.

Of Verbs.

I. **VERBS** are of four Sorts:—1. The **VERB SUBSTANTIVE** which denotes only Existence: *Sum*, I am, is the only one of this Sort.

2. **VERBS ACTIVE**; which signify doing or acting something: these commonly end in *o*, as *Amo*, I love; but sometimes in *or*, as *Sequor*, I follow.

3. **VERBS PASSIVE**; which signify suffering or undergoing: these all end in *or*, being formed from their respective Actives by adding *r*, as *Amor*, I am loved. For *observe*, that every Verb Active must have a Passive, and every Passive must have its Active.

4. **VERBS NEUTER**; whose meaning is confined to themselves, requiring no other Word to compleat the Sentence; as *Surgo*, I rise; *Ambulo*, I walk; *Glorior*, I boast. They end sometimes in *o*, and sometimes in *or*.

II. **VERBS** are declined with **MOODS**, **TENSES**, **PARTICIPLES**, **GERUNDS**, and **SUPINES**, after four different Manners, call'd the four **CONJUGATIONS** of **VERBS**, which are thus known.

When the Infinitive Moods ends in *are*, the Verb is of the first Conjugation, as *amo*, *amare*, to love.

The

The second Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ēre*, with *e* long, as *moneo monēre* to advise.

The third Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ĕre*, with *e* short, as *Rego, regĕre*, to rule.

The fourth Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ire*; as *audio, audire*, to hear.

The Conjugation of Verbs in *or* is known after the same Manner by the second Person of the Present Tense. Thus *Miror miraris* is of the first Conjugation; *sequor sequĕris* of the third.

III. VERBS are declined with two Numbers, Singular and Plural; and with three Persons in each Number. The first Person is joined with *Ego* I; and in the Plural with *Nos*, We.—The second Person is joined with *Tu*, Thou; and in the Plural with *Vos* you.—The third Person is joined with any other Nominative Case whatever.

IV. A VERB in O of the First Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am loving, or I love.

Sing.	Amo,	Amas,	Amat.
	<i>I am loving.</i>	<i>Thou art loving.</i>	<i>He is loving.</i>
Plur.	Amamus,	Amatis,	Amant.
	<i>We are loving.</i>	<i>You are loving.</i>	<i>They are loving.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.*I was loving, or I loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Amabam,	Amabas,	Amabat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amabamus,	Amabatis,	Amabant.

Preterperfect Tense.*I have loved, or I loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Amavi,	Amavisti,	Amavit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amavimus,	Amavistis,	Amaverunt or Amavère

Preterpluperfect Tense.*I had loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Amaveram,	Amaveras,	Amaverat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amaveramus,	Amaveratis,	Amaverant.

Future Tense.*I shall, or will love.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Amabo,	Amabis,	Amabit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amabimus,	Amabitis,	Amabunt.

Future Perfect Tense.*I shall, or will have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Amavero,	Amaveris,	Amaverit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amaverimus,	Amaveritis,	Amaverint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.**

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Ama, or Amato.	Amet or Amato.
		love thou.	let him love.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amemus,	Amate or Amatote,	Ament or Amanto
	let us love.	love ye.	let them love.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may love.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amem,	Ames,	Amet.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amemus,	Ametis,	Ament.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should love.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amarem,	Amares,	Amaret.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amaremus,	Amaretis,	Amarent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amaverim,	Amaveris,	Amaverit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amaverimus,	Amaveritis,	Amaverint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amavissem,	Amavisses,	Amavisset.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amavissemus,	Amavissetis,	Amavissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Amare, *to love.*

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amavisse, *to have loved.*

Future Tense.

Amaturum esse, *to be about to love.*

PAR-

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Amans, *loving.**Gen.* Amantis.*Dat.* Amanti, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Amaturus, ra, rum, *going to love.**Gen.* Amaturi, ræ, ri, &c. like an Adjective.

GERUNDS.

Amandi, *of loving.*Amando, *by loving.*Amandum, *loving.*

SUPINES.

Amatum, *to love.*—Amatu, *to be loved.*

A VERB in O of the Second Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am advising, or I advise.

<i>Sing.</i>	Moneo,	Mones,	Monet.
	<i>I am advising.</i>	<i>Thou art advising.</i>	<i>He is advising.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Monemus,	Monetis,	Monent.
	<i>We are advising.</i>	<i>Ye are advising.</i>	<i>They are advising.</i>

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was advising, or I advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monebam,	Monebas,	Monebat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monebamus,	Monebatis,	Monebant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have advised, or I advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monui,	Monuisti,	Monuit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monuimus,	Monuistis,	Monuerunt or Monuère.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monueram,	Monueras,	Monuerat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monueramus,	Monueratis,	Monuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall, or will advise.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monebo,	Monebis,	Monebit..
<i>Plur.</i>	Monebimus,	Monebitis,	Monebunt.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monuero,	Monueris,	Monuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monuerimus,	Monueritis,	Monuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Mone or Moneto,	Moneat or [Moneto. advise thou, let him advise.
<i>Plur.</i>	Moneamus,	Monete or Monetote,	Moneant [or Monento. let us advise, advise ye, let them advise.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may advise.

<i>Sing.</i>	Moneam,	Moneas,	Moneat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Moneamus,	Moneatis,	Moneant.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monerem,	Moneres,	Moneret.
<i>Plur.</i>	Moneremus,	Moneretis,	Monerent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monuerim,	Monueris,	Monuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monuerimus,	Monueritis,	Monuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

<i>Sing.</i>	Monuisssem,	Monuisses,	Monuisset.
<i>Plur.</i>	Monuisssemus,	Monuissetis,	Monuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Monere, *to advise.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Monuisse, *to have advised.*

Future Tense.

Monituum esse, *to be about to advise.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Monens, *advising.*

Gen. Monentis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Moniturus, ra, rum, *going to advise.*

Gen. Monituri, ræ, ri, &c. as an Adjective.

GERUNDS.

Monendi, *of advising.*

Monendo, *by advising.*

Monendum, *advising.*

SUPINES.

Monitum, *to advise.*—Monitu, *to be advised.*

A VERB in O of the Third Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am ruling, or I rule.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rego,	Regis,	Regit.
	<i>I rule.</i>	<i>thou rulest.</i>	<i>he rules.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Regimus,	Regitis,	Regunt.
	<i>We rule.</i>	<i>ye rule.</i>	<i>they rule.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was ruling, or I ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regebam,	Regebas,	Regebat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regebamus,	Regebatis,	Regebant
			Pre-

Preterperfect Tense.

I have ruled, or I ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rexi,	Rexisti,	Rexit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Reximus,	Rexistis,	Rexerunt or Rexêre.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rexeram,	Rexeras,	Rexerat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Rexeramus,	Rexeratis,	Rexerant.

Future Tense.

I shall, or will rule.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regam,	Reges,	Reget.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regemus,	Regetis,	Regent.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rexero,	Rexeris,	Rexerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Rexerimus,	Rexeritis,	Rexerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Rege or Regito,	Regat or Regito.
		<i>rule thou.</i>	<i>let him rule.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Regamus,	Regite or Regitote,	Regant or [Regunto.
	<i>let us rule.</i>	<i>rule ye.</i>	<i>let them rule.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may rule.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regam,	Regas,	Regat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regamus,	Regatis,	Regant.

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should rule.

Sing. Regerem, Regeres, Regeret.

Plur. Regeremus, Regeretis, Regerent..

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have ruled.

Sing. Rexerim, Rexeris, Rexerit.

Plur. Rexerimus, Rexeritis, Rexerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have ruled.

Sing. Rexissem, Rexisses, Rexisset.

Plur. Rexissemus, Rexissetis, Rexissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Regere, to rule.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rexisse, to have ruled.

Future Tense.

Recturum esse, to be about to rule.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Regens, ruling.

Gen. Regentis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Recturus, ra, rum, about to rule.

Gen. Recturi, ræ, ri, &c. as an Adjective.

GERUNDS.

Regendi,	<i>of ruling.</i>
Regendo,	<i>by ruling.</i>
Regendum,	<i>ruling.</i>

SUPINES.

Rectum, *to rule.*—Rectu, *to be ruled.*

A VERB in O of the Fourth Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audio,	Audis,	Audit,
	<i>I hear.</i>	<i>Thou hearest.</i>	<i>He hears.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Audimus,	Auditis,	Audiunt,
	<i>We hear.</i>	<i>Ye hear.</i>	<i>They hear.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was hearing, or I heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiebam,	Audiebas,	Audiebat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiebamus,	Audiebatis,	Audiebant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have heard, or I heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audivi,	Audivisti,	Audivit.
<i>Pl.</i>	Audivimus,	Audivistis,	Audiverunt, or Audivēre.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiveram,	Audiveras,	Audiverat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiveramus,	Audiveratis,	Audiverant.

Fu-

Future Tense.

I shall, or will hear.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiam,	Audies,	Audiet.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiemus,	Audietis,	Audient.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audivero,	Audiveris,	Audiverit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiverimus,	Audiveritis,	Audiverint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	——	Audi or Audito,	Audiat or Audito,
		<i>Hear thou.</i>	<i>Let him hear.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiamus,	Audite or Auditote,	Audiant
		<i>or Audiunto,</i>	
	<i>Let us hear.</i>	<i>Hear ye.</i>	<i>Let them hear.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may hear.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiam,	Audias,	Audiat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiamus,	Audiatis,	Audiant.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audirem,	Audires,	Audiret.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiremus,	Audiretis,	Audirent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiverim,	Audiveris,	Audiverit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiverimus,	Audiveritis,	Audiverint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

Sing. Audivissem, Audivisses, Audivisset.

Plur. Audivissemus, Audivissetis, Audivissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Audivisse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditurum esse, *to be about to hear.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Audiens, *hearing.*

Gen. Audientis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Auditurus, ra, rum, *about to hear.*

Gen. Audituri, ræ, ri, &c. as an Adjective.

GERUNDS.

Audiendi, *of hearing.*
Audiendo, *by hearing.*
Audiendum, *hearing.*

S U P I N E S.

Auditum, to hear.—Auditu, to be heard.

Every Verb in *O*, whether Active or Neuter is declined according to one or other of these Four Conjugations.

5. **B**EFORE we proceed to Verbs in *or*, it will be necessary to decline the Verb Substantive *Sum*, I am; which is irregular.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sum,</i> <i>I am.</i>	<i>Es,</i> <i>Thou art.</i>	<i>Est,</i> <i>He is.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sumus,</i> <i>We are.</i>	<i>Estis,</i> <i>Ye are.</i>	<i>Sunt,</i> <i>They are.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

		<i>I was.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Eram,</i>	<i>Eras,</i>	<i>Erat.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Eramus,</i>	<i>Eratis,</i>	<i>Erant.</i>

Preterperfect Tense.

		<i>I have been.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Fuisti,</i>	<i>Fuit.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Fuimus,</i>	<i>Fuistis,</i>	<i>Fuerunt or Fuêre.</i>

Preterpluperfect Tense.

		<i>I had been.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Fueram,</i>	<i>Fueras,</i>	<i>Fuerat.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Fueramus,</i>	<i>Fueratis,</i>	<i>Fuerant.</i>

Future Tense.

I shall or will be.

<i>Sing.</i>	Ero,	Eris,	Erit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Erimus,	Eritis,	Erunt.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been.

<i>Sing.</i>	Fuero,	Fueris,	Fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Fuerimus,	Fueritis,	Fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Sis or Esto, <i>Be thou.</i>	Sit or Esto, <i>Let him be.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Simus; <i>Let us be.</i>	Sitis, Este or Estote; <i>Be ye</i>	Sint or Sunt, <i>Let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be.

<i>Sing.</i>	Sim,	Sis,	Sit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Simus,	Sitis,	Sint.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should be.

<i>Sing.</i>	Essem or Forem, <i>Esset or Foret.</i>	Essetis or Foretis,
<i>Plur.</i>	Essemus or Foremus, <i>Essent or Forent.</i>	

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been.

<i>Sing.</i>	Fuerim,	Fueris,	Fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Fuerimus,	Fueritis,	Fuerint.

Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

<i>Sing.</i>	Fuissem,	Fuisses,	Fuisset.
<i>Plur.</i>	Fuissemus,	Fuissetis,	Fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, to be.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Fuisse, to have been.

Future Tense.

Fore or Futurum esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE.

Future Tense.

Futurus, about to be.

A VERB in Or of the First Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amor,	Amaris or Amare,	Amatur,
	<i>I am loved.</i>	<i>Thou art loved.</i>	<i>He is loved.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Amamur,	Amamini,	Amantur,
	<i>We are loved.</i>	<i>Ye are loved.</i>	<i>They are loved.</i>

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amabar,	Amabaris or bare,	Amabatur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amabamur,	Amabamini,	Amabantur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amatus sum,	Amatus es,	Amatus est,
	or fui.	or fuisti.	or fuit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amati sumus,	Amati estis,	Amati sunt,
	or fuimus.	or fuistis.	fuerunt or fuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amatus eram,	Amatus eras,	Amatus erat,
	or fueram.	or fueras.	or fuerat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amati eramus,	Amati eratis,	Amati erant,
	or fueramus.	or fueratis.	or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amabor,	Amabēris or bēre,	Amabitur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amabimur,	Amabimini,	Amabuntur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been loved.

<i>Sing.</i>	Amatus ero,	Amatus eris,	Amatus erit,
	or fuero.	or fueris.	or fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amati erimus,	Amati eritis,	Amati erunt,
	or fuerimus.	or fueritis.	or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Amare or Amator,	Ametur or Amator,
		<i>Be thou loved.</i>	<i>Let him be loved.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Amemur,	Amemini or Amaminor,	Amentur or Amantor,
	<i>Let us be loved.</i>	<i>Be ye loved.</i>	<i>Let them be loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

		<i>I may be loved.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	Amer,	Ameris or Amere,	Ametur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amemur,	Amemini,	Amentur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

		<i>I might, would, could, or should be loved.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	Amarer,	Amareris or rere,	Amaretur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amaremur,	Amaremini,	Amarentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

		<i>I may have been loved.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	Amatus sim,	Amatus sis,	Amatus sit,
	or fuerim.	or fueris.	or fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amati simus,	Amati sitis,	Amati sint,
	or fuerimus.	or fueritis.	or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

		<i>I might, could, would, or should have been loved.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	Amatus essem,	Amatus esses,	Amatus esset,
	or fuisset.	or fuisses.	or fuisset.
<i>Plur.</i>	Amati essemus,	Amati essetis,	Amati essent,
	or fuissetis.	or fuissetis.	or fuissent.

IN-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Amari, *to be loved.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Amatum esse *or* fuisse, *to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amatum iri, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. Amatus, ta, tum, *having been loved.*Gen. Amati, tæ, ti, &c. *as an Adjective.*PARTICIPLES in *Dus*.Nom. Amandus, da, dum, *who ought to be loved.*Gen. Amandi, dæ, di, &c. *as an Adjective.**A VERB in Or of the Second Conjugation.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Moneor, Monēris *or* Monēre, Monetur,
*I am advised. Thou art advised. He is advised.*Plur. Monemur, Monemini, Monentur,
We are advised. Ye are advised. They are advised.

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

*I was advised.*Sing. Monebar, Monebaris *or* bare, Monebatur.

Plur. Monebamur, Monebamini, Monebantur.

Preterperfect Tense.

*I have been advised.*Sing. Monitus sum, Monitus es, Monitus est,
or fui. *or* fuisti. *or* fuit.Plur. Moniti sumus, Moniti estis, Moniti sunt,
or fuimus. *or* fuistis. fuerunt *or* fuêre.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

*I had been advised.*Sing. Monitus eram, Monitus eras, Monitus erat,
or fueram. *or* fueras. *or* fuerat.Plur. Moniti eramus, Moniti eratis, Moniti erant,
or fueramus. *or* fueratis. *or* fuerant.

Future Tense.

*I shall or will be advised.*Sing. Monebor, Moneberis *or* bere, Monebitur.

Plur. Monebimur, Monebimini, Monebuntur.

Future Perfect Tense.

*I shall or will have been advised.*Sing. Monitus ero, Monitus eris, Monitus erit,
or fuero. *or* fueris. *or* fuerit.Plur. Moniti erimus, Moniti eritis, Moniti erunt,
or fuerimus. *or* fueritis. *or* fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing.* — Monere or Monetor, Moneatur
or Monetor.
Be thou advised. Let him be advised.
Plur. Moneamur, Monemini or Moneminor, Mo-
neantur or Monentor.
Let us be advised. Be ye advised. Let them be advised.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- I may be advised.*
Sing. Monear, Monearis or are, Moneatur.
Plur. Moneamur, Moneamini, Moneantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

- I might, would, could, or should be advised.*
Sing. Monerer, Monereris or rere, Moneretur.
Plur. Moneremur, Moneremini, Monerentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

- I may have been advised.*
Sing. Monitus sim, Monitus sis, Monitus sit,
or fuerim. or fueris. or fuerit.
Plur. Moniti simus, Moniti sitis, Moniti sint,
or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

- I might, would, could, or should have been advised.*
Sing. Monitus essem, Monitus esses, Monitus esset,
or fuisset. or fuissetis. or fuisset.
Plur. Moniti essemus, Moniti essetis, Moniti essent,
or fuissetis. or fuissetis. or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Moneri, *to be advised.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Monitum esse *or* fuisse, *to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitum iri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. Monitus, ta, tum, *having been advised.*

Gen. Moniti, tæ, ti, &c. as an Adjective.

In D U S.

Nom. Monendus, da, dum, *who ought to be advised.*

Gen. Monendi, dæ, di, &c. as an Adjective.

A VERB in Or of the Third Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regor,	Regeris <i>or</i> ere,	Regitur,
	<i>I am ruled.</i>	<i>Thou art ruled.</i>	<i>He is ruled.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Regimur,	Regimini,	Reguntur,
	<i>We are ruled.</i>	<i>Ye are ruled.</i>	<i>They are ruled.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regebar,	Regebaris <i>or</i> bare,	Regebatur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regebamur,	Regebamini,	Regebantur.
		D	Pre-

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rectus sum, or fui.	Rectus es, or fuisti.	Rectus est, or fuit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Recti sumus, or fuimus.	Recti estis, or fuistis.	Recti sunt, fuerunt or fuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rectus eram, or fueram.	Rectus eras, or fueras.	Rectus erat, or fuerat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Recti eramus, or fueramus.	Recti eratis, or fueratis.	Recti erant, or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regar,	Regêris or ère,	Regetur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regemur,	Regimini,	Regentur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rectus ero, or fuero.	Rectus eris, or fueris.	Rectus erit, or fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Recti erimus, or fuerimus.	Recti eritis, or fueritis.	Recti erunt, or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<u>Regere</u> or Regitor,	Regatur or Regitor.
	<i>Rule thou.</i>	<i>Let him rule.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Regamur, Regimini or Regiminor,	Regantur or Reguntur.
	<i>Let us rule.</i>	<i>Let them rule.</i>

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regar,	Regaris or Regare,	Regatur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regamur,	Regamini,	Regantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should be ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regerer,	Regereris or rere,	Regeretur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regeremur,	Regeremini,	Regerentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rectus sim,	Rectus sis,	Rectus sit,
	or fuerim.	or fueris.	or fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Recti simus,	Recti sitis,	Recti sint,
	or fuerimus.	or fueritis.	or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rectus essem,	Rectus esses,	Rectus esset,
	or fuisset.	or fuisses.	or fuisset.
<i>Plur.</i>	Recti essemus,	Recti essetis,	Recti essent,
	or fuissetis.	or fuissetis.	or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Regi, *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rectum esse, *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rectum iri, *to be about to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. Rectus, ta, tum, *having been ruled.*

Gen. Recti, tæ, ti, &c. as an Adjective.

PARTICIPLE in *Dus*.

Nom. Regendus, da, dum, *who ought to be ruled.*

Gen. Regendi, dæ, di, &c. as an Adjective.

A VERB in Or of the Fourth Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Audior, Audiris or Audire, Auditur,
I am heard. Thou art heard. He is heard.

Plur. Audimur, Audimini, Audiuntur,
We are heard. Ye are heard. They are heard.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was heard.

Sing. Audiebar, Audiebaris or bare, Audiebatur.

Plur. Audiebamur, Audiebamini, Audiebantur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been heard.

Sing. Auditus sum, Auditus es, Auditus est,
or fui. or fuisti. or fuit.

Plur. Auditi sumus, Auditi estis, Auditi sunt,
or fuimus. or fuistis. fuerunt or fuere.

Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Auditus eram, or fueram.	Auditus eras, or fueras.	Auditus erat, or fuerat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Auditi eramus, or fueramus.	Auditi eratis, or fueratis.	Auditi erant, or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiar,	Audieris or ere,	Audietur.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiemur,	Audiemini,	Audientur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Auditus ero, or fuero.	Auditus eris, or fueris.	Auditus erit, or fuerit.
<i>Plur.</i>	Auditi erimus, or fuerimus.	Auditi eritis, or fueritis.	Auditi erunt, or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	—	Audire or Auditor,	Audiat or Auditor.
		<i>Be thou heard.</i>	<i>Let him be heard.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiamur,	Audimini or Audiminor,	Audiantur or Audiuntor.
	<i>Let us be heard.</i>	<i>Be ye heard.</i>	<i>Let them be heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be heard.

<i>Sing.</i>	Audiar,	Audiaris or are,	Audiat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Audiamur,	Audiemini,	Audiantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.*I might, would, could, or should be heard.*

Sing. Audirer, Audireris or rere, Audiretur.
Plur. Audiremur, Audiremini, Audirentur.

Preterperfect Tense.*I may have been heard.*

Sing. Auditus sim, Auditus sis, Auditus sit,
 or fuerim. or fueris. or fuerit.
Plur. Auditi simus, Auditi sitis, Auditi sint,
 or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.*I might, would, could, or should have been heard.*

Sing. Auditus essem, Auditus esses, Auditus esset,
 or fuissim. or fuisses. or fuisset.
Plur. Auditi essemus, Auditi essetis, Auditi essent,
 or fuissimus. or fuissetis. or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.**Present and Preterimperfect Tense.**Audiri, *to be heard.***Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.**Auditum esse or fuisse, *to have been heard.***Future Tense.**Auditum iri, *to be about to be heard.***PARTICIPLES.****Present and Preterimperfect Tense.***Nom.* Auditus, ta, tum, *having been heard.**Gen.* Auditi, ta, ti, &c. *like an Adjective.*

PAR-

PARTICIPLE in *Dus*.

Nom. Audiendus, da, dum, *who ought to be heard.*

Gen. Audiendi, *dæ, di, &c.* like an Adjective.

Of the Formation of the TENSES.

THE first Person Present of the Active Voice is the Root from whence the whole Verb is derived.

The Infinitive Mood is formed from the Present Tense, in the first Conjugation, by changing *o* into *are* as *am-o, am-are.*

In the second Conjugation, by changing *eo* into *ere* with *e* long, as *mon-eo, mon-ere.*

In the third Conjugation, by changing *o* into *ere* with *e* short, as *reg-o, reg-ere.*

In the fourth Conjugation, by changing *io* into *ire*, as *aud-io, aud-ire.*

The Rules for the Formation of the Pret. Perf. Tense and the Supine are so irregular, that they are best learned by the Help of a Dictionary.

Every Part of the Verb is formed either from the Present, the Infinitive, the Preterperfect, or the Supine, according to the following Tables.

The Formation of all the TENSES, Active and Passive of the first Conjugation.

	{	Am-ans, Am-andus, di, do, dum
		Am-em, Am-er.
<i>Pres.</i> Am-o, —		Am-or.
		Am-abam, Am-abar.
		Am-abo, Am-abor.

In-

<i>Infin.</i> Ama-re.—	{ Ama. Ama-rem, Ama-rer. Ama-ri.
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Amav-i.—	{ Amav-isse, Amav-issem. Amav-eram. Amav-erim. Amav-ero.
<i>Sup.</i> Amat-um, u.—	{ Amat-us. Amat-urus.

The Second Conjugation.

<i>Pres.</i> Mone-o.—	{ Mone-ns, Monen-dus, di, do, dum. Mone-am, Mone-ar. Mone-or. Mone-bam, Mone-bar. Mone-bo, Mone-bor.
<i>Infin.</i> Mone-re.—	{ Mone. Mone-rem, Mone-rer. Mone-ri.
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Monu-i.—	{ Monu-isse, Monu-issem. Monu-eram. Monue-rim. Monu-ero.
<i>Sup.</i> Monit-um, u.—	{ Monit-us. Monit-urus.

The Third Conjugation.

<i>Pres.</i> Reg-o.—	{ Reg-ens, Regen-dus, di, do, dum. Reg-am, Reg-ar. Reg-or, Reg-i. Reg-ebam, Reg-ebar.
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In-

<i>Infin.</i> Rege-re.	— {	Rege.	
		Rege-rem,	Rege-rer.
		Rex-isse,	Rex-issē.
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Rex-i.	— {	Rex-eram.	
		Rex-erim.	
		Rex-ero.	
<i>Sup.</i> Rect-um, u.	— {	Rect-us.	
		Rect-urus.	

The Fourth Conjugation.

	— {	Audi-ens, Audien-dus, di,	
		do, dum.	
<i>Pres.</i> Audi-o.	— {	Audi-am,	Audi-ar.
		Audi-or.	
		Audi-ebam,	Audi-ebar.
<i>Infin.</i> Audi-re.	— {	Audi.	
		Audi-rem,	Audi-rer.
		Audi-ri.	
		Audiv-isse,	Audiv-issē.
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Audiv-i.	— {	Audiv-eram.	
		Audiv-erim.	
		Audiv-ero.	
<i>Sup.</i> Audit-um, u.	— {	Audit-us.	
		Audit-urus.	

Of Verbs irregular.

THERE are some Verbs which do not form their Tenses regularly.—Those are *Possūm*, *Volo*, *Nolo*, *Malo*, *Edo*, *Fero*, *Fio*, *Eo*.

POSSUM, I can or I am able.

A Verb Neuter compounded of *Sum*.

Possum, Potès, Potui, Posse, Potens.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Possum, potes, potest; possumus, potestis, possunt.*

Preterimperf. *Pot-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.*

Preterperf. *Potu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ère.*

Preterpluperf. *Potu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.*

Future. *Poter-o, is, it; imus, itis, unt.*

Future perf. *Potuer-o, is, it; imus, itis, int.*

POSSUM has no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Pot-sim, sis, sit; simus, sitis, sint.*

Preterimperf. *Pot-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.*

Preterperf. *Potuer-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.*

Preterpluperf. *Potu-issem, isses, isset; issemus, issetis,issent.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Preterimperf. *Posse.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. *Potuisse.*

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *Potens.*

No SUPINES.

VOLO,

VOLO, *I am willing.*

Volo, Velle, Volui. *A Verb Neuter.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Volo, vis, vult; volumus, vultis, volunt.

Preterimperf. Vole-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant

Preterperf. Volu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ere.

Preterpluperf. Volu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.

Future. Vol-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Future perf. Volu-ero, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint

VOLO has no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Vel-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.

Preterimperf. Vell-em, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Preterperf. Volu-erim, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint

Preterpluperf. Voluif-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Velle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Voluisse.

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Volens.

GERUNDS.

Volen-di, do, dum.

No SUPINES.

NOLO,

NOLO, *I am unwilling.*

Nolo, Nolle, Nolui *A Verb Neuter.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Nolo, nonvis, nonvult; nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

Preterimp. Nole-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperf. Nolu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt *or* ère.

Preterpluperf. Nolu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.

Future. Nol-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Future Perf. Nolue-ro, ris, rit; rimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Noli *or* Nolito; Nolite *or* Nolitote.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. No-lim, lis, lit; limus, litis, lint.

Preterimperf. Nol-lem, les, let; lemus, letis, lent.

Preterperf. Noluer-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.

Preterpluperf. Noluif-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Nolle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Noluisse.

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Nolens.

GERUNDS.

Nolendi, do, dum.

No SUPINES.

MALO,

MALO, *I would rather.*

Malo, Malle, Malui, *A Verb Neuter.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Preterimperf. Male-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperf. Malu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ère.

Preterpluperf. Malu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.

Future. Mal-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Put. Perf. Malu-ero, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint.

NO IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Mal-im, lis, lit; limus, litis, lint.

Preterimperf. Mal-lem, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Preterperf. Malu-erim, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint.

Preterpluperf. Maluiss-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Malle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Maluisse.

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Malens.

GERUNDS.

Malendi, do, dum.

NO SUPINES.

E

EDO,

EDO, *to eat.*

Edo, Edere *or* esse, Edi, Esum. *A Verb Active.*

(Edo is not properly a Verb irregular; only it forms some few of the Tenses in a double Manner.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Edo, Edis *or* es, Edit *or* est.
Plur. Edimus, Editis *or* estis, Edunt.

The other Tenses of the Indicative are regular like *Rego.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. ——— Ede, Editō, es *or* esto; Edat,
 Editō *or* esto.
Plur. Edamus; Edite, Editote, este *or* estote;
 Edant *or* Edunto.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ederem *or* essem, Ederes *or* esses,
 Ederet *or* esset.
Plur. Ederemus *or* essemus, Ederetis *or* essetis,
 Ederent *or* essent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Edere *or* esse.

Every where else this Verb is regular.

FERO,

FERO, *to carry or bear.*

Fero, Ferre, tuli, latum. *A Verb Active.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. ——— fer or ferto, ferat or ferto.

Plur. Feramus, ferte or fertote, ferant or ferunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Preterimperf. Ferre.

In the PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Feror, ferris or re, fertur; fer-imur, imini, untur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. ——— Ferre or fertor, feratur or fertor.

Plur. Feramur, ferimi-ni or nor, ferantur or feruntor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Ferri.

In every other Place, both Active and Passive, *Fero* is declined as the Third Conjugation.

E O. *I go.*

Eo, ire, ivi, itum. *A Verb Neuter.*

Eo is formed and declined (as if it was written *io*) like a Verb of the fourth Conjugation. Only it makes *ibam* in the Preterimperfect, and *ibo* in the Future. Its Gerunds are, *eundi, eundo, eundum*. Its Participle present, *iens* makes *euntis* in the Genitive.

The same may be said of its Compound *Queo, I am able*; and *Nequeo, I am not able*.

F I O. *I am made or become.*

Fio, fieri, factus sum. *A Verb Neuter.*

Fio is of the fourth Conjugation, and formed regularly except that instead of *firi* in the Infinitive, and *firem* in the Preterimperf. Subj. it uses *fieri* and *fierem*; otherwise it is formed like *Audio*. It has no regular Preterperf. Tense, but uses *factus sum* or *fui*: so that *Fio* is in Effect the Passive Voice of *Facio to make*.

There are some other Verbs in *O*, besides *Fio*, which take a Passive Preterperf. Tense. *Audeo I dare, Ausus sum. Gaudeo I rejoice, Gavisus sum. Soleo I use, Solitus sum. Fido I trust, Fifus sum, &c.*

And some there are which have an Active and a Passive Preterperf. Tense, as *Cæno, I sup, Cænavi, and Cænatus sum*, with some other Verbs Neuter.

Of Verbs defective.

VERBS defective are such as are declined only in Part; the chief of them are these following:

AIO. *I say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Aio, ais, ait; —, —, aiunt.
Preterimperf. Aie-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Ai.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Ai-am, as, at; amus, atis, ant.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Aiens.

INQUIO. *I say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Inquio or inquam, inqu-is, it; imus, —, iunt.
Preterimperf. —, inquisti, inquit; —, —, —.
Future. —, inquires, inquiet; —, —, —.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. —, —, inquit; —, —, —.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Inquiens.A U S I M. *I may dare.*(Used instead of *Audeam.*)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Aufim, fis, fit; —, —, sint.S A L V E. *Hail.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Future. —, falvebis, —; —, —, —.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, Salve, —; —, falvete, —.
or salveto. or falvetote.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Salvere.A V E. *Hail.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, ave, —; —, avete, —.
or aveto. or avevete.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Avere.

CEDO,

CEDO. *Give or tell.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, cedo, —; —, cedit, —.

FAXO. *I may have done.*

(Instead of *faciam* or *fecero*.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Faxo, faxis, faxit; —, —, faxint.

QUÆSO. *I pray.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Quæso, —, —; quæsumus, —, —.

Odi, *I hate*; memini, *I remember*; cæpi, *I begin*; novi, *I know*; have only the Preterperfect Tense and the Tenses derived from it; except that memini has memento, mementote in the Imperative.

Of Verbs impersonal.

A VERB impersonal is declined thro' all Moods and Tenses in the Third Person Singular only, as

Decet, *it becomes*. Decebat. Decuit. Decuerat. Decebit. Decuerit. —Deceat. Deceret. Decuerit. Decuisset. —Decere. Decuisse.

Oportet,

Oportet, *it is right.* Oportebat. Oportuit, &c.

Pluit, *it rains.* Pluebat. Pluit, &c.

There are also Verbs impersonal of the Passive Voice, as Concurritur, *it is met.* Itur, *it is gone.* Ventum est, *it is come.*

Impersonal Verbs have no Participles except the following: Pænitens, *repenting.* Pænitendus, *to be repented of.* Decens, *becoming.* Libens, *willing.* Pertæsus, *weary.* Pudendus, *to be ashamed of.*

CHAPTER V.

Of Participles.

1. VERBS in *O* have usually but two Participles; one of the Present, as Amans, *loving*; and another of the Future, Amaturus, *going to love.*—Nevertheless there are some Verbs Neuter in *O*, which have also a Participle in *Dus*: as Dubitandus, Tacendus, Vigilandus.

Verbs Passive in *Or* have but two Participles, one of the Preterperfect Tense, Amatus, *having been loved*: and the Participle in *Dus*, Amandus, *who is to be loved.* But Verbs Active and Neuter in *Or* have always three, and generally four, Sequens, Sequutus, Sequendus, Sequuturus, from Sequor, *to follow.*

2. Participles are declined like Adjectives: if they end in *us*, they are declined like Adjectives of three Terminations, If they end in *ens* or *ans*, they are declined as Adjectives of the third Declension of Nouns.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Adverb.

1. **A**N Adverb is a Part of Speech undeclined, joined to some other Word to compleat the Sense.

2. Adverbs are frequently varied thro' the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, as

Doctè, <i>learnedly</i> ;	Doctiùs, Doctissimè.
Benè, <i>well</i> ;	Meliùs, Optimè.
Malè, <i>ill</i> ;	Pejùs, Pessimè.
Sæpè, <i>often</i> ;	Sæpiùs, Sæpissimè.
Diu, <i>long</i> ;	Diutiùs, Diutissimè.
Nupèr, <i>lately</i> ;	——, Nuperrimè.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech undeclined serving to connect Sentences and Words together; such as *et, and; que, and; quàm, than; si, if; nisi, unless; cum, when; ut, that; &c. &c.*

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Preposition.

A Preposition is a Part of Speech undeclined, and always has some Case of a Noun joined with it: *Ante oculos, before one's Eyes. A Morte, from Death.*

CHAP.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Interjection.

AN Interjection is an indeclinable Part of Speech,
expressing some Emotion of the Mind; as Heu!
alast



End of the Accidence.

PART II.

The SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

The first Concord between the Nominative Case and the Verb.

1. **A** VERB agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.
N. B. All Nominative Cases except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu*, *Vos*, are of the third Person.
2. The Nominative Cases of the Pronouns are seldom expressed in Latin, unless by Way of Emphasis.
3. A Noun of Multitude in the singular Number is often followed by a Verb Plural.
4. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood stands for the Nominative Case to the Verb: and sometimes an Adverb with a Genitive Case.
5. The Infinitive Mood takes an Accusative Case before it instead of a Nominative, as often as the English Word *that* is omitted in Latin.

A

When

6. When the Verb *Sum* or any other Verb* has a Nominative Case after it, it may agree in Number either with the Nominative Case which goes before it, or that which comes after it.
7. If two or more Nominative Cases of different significations come before a Verb, the Verb must be put in the Plural Number, tho' the Nominatives be Singular: and if the Nominatives be of different Persons, the Verb is put in the first Person rather than the second, and in the second rather than in the third.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Ego pedibus eo: tu super equum vehéris.</i> | I go on foot; you will ride on horseback. |
| <i>Canes latrant, Equi hinnunt, Boves mugiunt, Homo ridet.</i> | Dogs bark, Horses neigh, Oxen low, Man laughs. |
| <i>Poesis, etsi diu languet, non adhuc est extincta.</i> | Poetry, tho' it has long languished, is not yet extinct. |
| 2. <i>Alii Regem esse mortuum.</i> | They say, that the King is dead. |
| <i>Negat, quod dudum affirmabat.</i> | He denies what he affirmed just now. |
| <i>Cæteros omnes negligo; si Tu mihi opem dederis, procedam.</i> | I disregard all the rest; if you will give me assistance, I will go on. |
| <i>Tu es Patronus, tu Pater, si deseris tu, perimus.</i> | You are our Patron, you are our Parent; if you forsake us we are undone. |
| 3. <i>Multitudo rusticorum in Urbem venit (or venerunt.)</i> | A Multitude of country people came into the city. |

* See CHAP. XII. 1.

Vulgus plerumque errat,
(or errant.)

Uterque veniant (or *veniat*) *non me impro-*
visum aggredientur (or
aggredietur.)

4. *Ferire Servum illiberale*
est.

Imitari bonos viros, bo-
num virum te reddet.

Nimum dormire facit ut
totum diem langueas.

Partim hostium in prælio
ceciderunt & partim fu-
gâ evaserunt.

Satis Divitiarum super sunt.

Abunde Fabularum in ve-
teri Historiâ leguntur.

Scire melius est quam
ignorare, sicut vivere
quam mortuum esse.

5. *Miror te non adhuc*
vidisse eos.

Opinor vos nunquam
istas ædes ingressuros
esse.

Gaudeo te rediisse inco-
lamem.

No judices, eos esse bea-
tissimos qui vacui sunt
negotio.

Accepimus traditum,
Lupos quendam fuisse
in Britannia.

6. *Equæ leges viro honesto*
sunt nullum impedi-
mentum (or *nullum im-*
pedimentum est.)

Permuli milites vocantur
exercitus (or *exercitus*
vocatur.)

The common people are
generally in the wrong.

Let both of them come;
they will not come up-
on me unawares.

To strike a Servant is il-
liberal.

Imitating good men, will
make you a good man.

Sleeping too much makes
you languid all the day.

Part of the Enemies fell in
the battle, & Part escap-
ed by flight.

Riches enough remain.

Abundance of Fables are
read in ancient History.

To know is better than to
be ignorant, as to live
is better than to be dead.

I wonder, *that* you have
not seen them.

I believe, *that* you will ne-
ver enter that house.

I am glad, *that* you are
return'd safe.

Do not think, *that* those
are happiest, who are
free from employment.

We have received from
Tradition, *that* there
were Wolves formerly
in Britain.

Just Laws are no restric-
tion upon a good man.

A Number of Soldiers is
called an Army.

*Regiones omnes trans
Alpes sitæ, vocantur
Italia (or Italia voca-
tur.)*

7. *Anglia, Vallia et Scotia,
Britanniâ compre-
henduntur.*

*Rex et Regina ad Lon-
dinum iter fecerunt.*

Ego et Tu melius scimus.

*Ego et Frater tuus unâ
Latinè discebamus.*

*Nonne Tu et ille cognati
estis?*

All the countries beyond
the Alps are call'd Italy.

England, Wales and Scot-
land, are contained in
Great-Britain.

The King and Queen tra-
velled to London.

You and I know better.

Your Brother and I learnt
Latin together.

Are not you and he Re-
lations?

CHAPTER II.

Of the second Concord between the Substantive and the Adjective.

1. **ADJECTIVES**, Participles and Pronouns agree with their Substantives in Case, Gender, and Number.
2. They are sometimes put in the masculine Gender without a Substantive, and agree with *homo* understood; or in the feminine Gender and agree with *mulier* understood; or in the Neuter and agree with *negotium* understood.
3. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood or a Sentence is used as a Substantive; in which Case the Adjective is put in the neuter Gender.
4. If an Adjective agrees with two or more Substantives of different Significations, it must be put in the Plural Number: And if they be of dif-

different Genders, the Adjective must be put in the masculine rather than in the feminine, and in the feminine rather than in the neuter.

But note, if these Substantives signify things without Life, the Adjective may be put in the neuter Gender.

5. If two infinitive Moods go before an Adjective, the Adjective must be put in the neuter Plural.

Examples.

1. *Prælium ingens commissum est.*

A milite quodam Anglico cæsus est.

2. *Quis laudes captat Stultorum?*

Athenienses ad Syracusas penitus sunt deleti.

Insanæ erant, quæ Orpheum dilacerârunt.

Utilissima sunt semper frequentissima.

3. *Ignorare res parvas sapienti non est decorum.*

Acerbum est decipi.

Notum, quid iste homo possit, me terret.

Audito, quàm arrogantes sint hostes, ne amplius segnes simus.

4. *Pater tuus et mater sunt ægroti.*

A great Battle was fought.

He was slain by an English soldier.

Who catches at the praise of foolish men?

The Athenians were entirely destroyed at Syracuse.

They were mad women, who tore Orpheus in pieces.

The most useful things are always most common.

To be ignorant of small things does not become a wise man.

It is bitter to be deceiv'd.

The knowledge of what that man is capable of doing terrifies me.

As we have heard, how presumptuous our enemies are, let us be no longer indolent.

Your Father and Mother are ill.

<i>Honores et divitiæ sunt</i>	Honors and Riches are
<i>plerisque funesti (or</i>	fatal to most men.
<i>funesta.)</i>	
<i>Atramentum et Pennæ sunt</i>	Ink and Pens are necessary
<i>ad scribendum neces-</i>	for writing.
<i>sariæ (or necessaria.)</i>	
5. <i>Omnibus benefacere et</i>	To do good to all and de-
<i>neminem contemnere</i>	spise none are com-
<i>sunt laudabilia.</i>	mendable.

CHAPTER III.

Of the third Concord between the Relative and Antecedent.

1. **THE** Relative (*qui*) agrees with the Noun which goes before it, in Gender, Number and Person, but not in Case; in every other Respect, it is used exactly as the Adjective, so that the Rules and Examples of the one will serve for the other.
2. When a Relative is put between two Substantives, which mean the same thing, if they are of different Genders or even Numbers, the Relative may agree with either of them.

Examples.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Navis oneraria est, quam</i> | It is a Merchant Ship, |
| <i>vides.</i> | which you see. |
| <i>Militi cuidam Anglico</i> | He met an English Soldier |
| <i>obviam factus est, qui</i> | who slew him. |
| <i>eum occidit.</i> | |
| <i>Ego sum, qui te eduxi,</i> | I am he, who brought you |
| | up. |

Ignorant quidam res parvas, quod sapientem non decet.

Novi, quid iste homo possit; quod me terret.

Vidi Patrem tuum et Matrem, qui sunt ægroti.

Ab honoribus et divitiis me abstinui, qui (or quæ) sunt plerisq; funesti (or funesta).

Omnibus benefacere et neminem contemnere studui; quæ sunt laudabilia.

2. Astrum quod (or quæ) Luna vocatur est nobis proximum.

Baiæ sunt quas (or quam) nos Bathoniam vocamus.

Some are ignorant of small things, which does not become a wise man.

I know what that Man is able to do; which terrifies me.

I have seen your Father and Mother, who are ill.

I have abstained from Honors and Riches, which are fatal to most Men.

I have endeavored to do good to all and despise no Man: which Things are laudable.

That heavenly Body which is called the Moon, is the nearest to us.

Baiæ is what we call Bath.

CHAPTER IV.

The Construction of Nouns.

1. **WHEN** two Nouns come together, and the latter of them has the Word *of* before it, it must be turned into the Genitive Case.

2. A Genitive Case is often put alone, *templum, filius, uxor, &c.* being understood.

3. All Nouns may have a Genitive Case after them signifying some Quality; it may also be put in the Ablative.

4. When

4. When two Nouns meaning the same Thing are found together, they must be in the same Case, and are said to be put in Apposition.
5. Every Noun signifying a Relation may have a Dative Case after it.

Examples.

1. *Acūs cuspis.*

Frondes Populi sunt bicolores.

Timor hostium.

2. *Estne hoc Divi Pauli?*
(sub. templum.)

Procedas ad Divæ Mariæ, et post gradus descendito.

Portia Catonis (sub. filia.)

Pericles Xantippi (sub. filius.)

3. *Ædes modicæ Magnitudinis* (or modicâ magnitudine) *habitat.*

Conduxit fundum miræ fertilitatis (or mirâ fertilitate.)

4. *Liberi mei, senectutis solatium,* me deferuerunt.

Arcem diruit, solum urbis propugnaculum.

Argentum, malorum omnium fontem, merito contempsit.

5. *Diu regis partibus fauctorem* cum putabant.

The point of a needle, or a needle's point.

The leaves of a Poplar are of two colors.

The fear of the enemies.

Is this St. Paul's? (understand church.)

Go on to St. Mary's, and then go down the steps.

Portia the Daughter of Cato.

Pericles the Son of Xantippus.

He dwells in a house of moderate size.

He hired a farm of amazing fruitfulness.

My Children, the comfort of my age, have left me.

He pulled down the Castle, the only defence of the City.

He justly despised money, the source of every evil;

They long thought him attached to the Royal Party.

*Factioni Plebis patronum
se ostendit.*

He shews himself a Pa-
tron to the popular fac-
tion.

*Hoc nobis erat detrimen-
tum.*

This was an injury to us.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Construction of Adjectives.

And F I R S T,

Of the Genitive Case after Adjectives.

1. **A**DJECTIVES signifying Desire, Knowledge or Ignorance, and many others, which can be learned only from Observation, have a Genitive Case after them.
2. Adjectives in *as* have a Genitive Case after them.
3. All Adjectives signifying a Part of any Thing, among which all Numerals may be reckoned, may have a Genitive Plural following them.
4. *Tantum, quantum, aliquid, nihil*, and some other similar Adjectives of the Neuter Gender, have a Genitive Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Omnes decet honestæ
famæ cupidus esse.*

It becomes all men to be
desirous of a good repu-
tation.

*Sum mihi conscius meæ
imbecillitatis.*

I am conscious of my own
weakness.

*Potesne esse tantarum
rerum tam ignarus ?*

Can you be so ignorant of
such important Things.

<i>Suarum facultatum dubius,</i> legato rem mandavit.	Being doubtful of his own Abilities he committed the affair to a Deputy.
2. <i>Virtutis et Libertatis te-</i> <i>nax.</i>	Tenacious of Virtue and Liberty.
Noverant cum esse viti- <i>orum fugacem.</i>	They knew him to be an avoider of Vice
3. <i>Solus antiquorum Regum,</i> qui Plebem elevare studuit.	The only one of the anci- ent Kings who endea- vored to exalt the Peo- ple.
<i>Quenam Philosophorum</i> maximè legis?	Which of the Philoso- phers do you read most?
<i>Librorum suorum paucos</i> mihi dedit, ceteros commodavit.	He gave me some of his Books, and lent me the rest.
<i>Quot militum in acie ce-</i> <i>ciderunt? Atheniensiu-</i> <i>um centum; Lacedæmo-</i> <i>niorum ducenti.</i>	How many Soldiers fell in the field? Of the Athenians 100; of the Lacedæmonians 200.
4. <i>Tantum vini infundas,</i> quantum ante jussi.	Pour in as much wine, as I ordered before.
<i>Si superest adhuc aliquid</i> <i>virtutis.</i>	If there be any virtue still left.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Dative Case after Adjectives.

1. ADJECTIVES signifying Advantage or Dis-
advantage, Pleasure or Pain, or any Kind
of Relation have a Dative Case after them.
2. All Adjectives and likewise Substantives com-
pounded of the Proposition *Con* require a Da-
tive Case as signifying Relation.
3. Adjectives ending in *bilis* have a Dative Case
after them.

Examples.

1. Fuit hoc acerbum Patriæ,
luctuosum suis, grave
bonis omnibus.

Publica ædificia sunt et
utilia et honesta reipub-
licæ.

2. Mihi erat in Americâ
commilito.

Olim tibi erat conservus.

Regi erat quodammodo
cognatus.

3. Arma sua nulli telo erant
penetrabilia.

Ob scelera et audaciam
cuique bono erat for-
midabilis.

It was bitter to his coun-
try, deplorable for his
friend, and grievous to
all good men.

Public buildings are both
useful and honorable to
the state.

He was a fellow soldier
of mine in America.

He was formerly a fellow
servant of yours.

He was somehow related
to the King.

His armor was penetrable
by no weapon.

On account of his crimes
and audacity he was
formidable to every
good man.

CHAPTER VII.

*Of the Accusative Case after
Adjectives.*

1. **SUBSTANTIVES** which signify the measure-
ment of any thing are put after Adjectives in
the Accusative Case. The same likewise may
be put in the Genitive or Ablative.

2. An Accusative Case is sometimes put after many
Adjectives and Verbs (after the Manner of the
Greeks) which may be said more properly to
be governed by the Preposition *Kata* or *secun-
dum* understood.

Examples.

1. Novum Conclave ædificavit, *longum quindecim pedes* (or *pedum*, or *pedibus*) *latum duodecem*.

He built a new Room fifteen feet long, and twelve broad.

Maximinus Imperator procerus erat octo *Pedes*, (or *Pedum*, or *Pedibus*,) et *Dimidium*, (or *ii*, or *io*.)

The Emperor Maximin was 8 Feet and a half high.

2. *Niger oculos. Rubet capillos.*

Black as to his 'Eyes, (or with black Eyes.) He is red as to his Hair, (or he has red Hair.)

Cætera Græius.

In every Thing else a Græcian.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Ablative Case after Adjectives.

1. **ADJECTIVES** signifying Fulness or Emptiness, Plenty or Want, require an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive.

2. **Adjectives** govern an Ablative Case signifying the Cause generally known in English by the Signs *with*, *by* or *thro'*.

3. The Form or Manner of a Thing is put in the Ablative Case, after Substantives as well as Adjectives.

4. *Dignus*

4. *Dignus, Indignus, Præditus, Extorris*, have an Ablative Case after them. But note, that *Dignus* and *Indignus* have sometimes a Genitive.
5. Adjectives which signify any Affection of Mind or Body have an Ablative Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Sicilia est insula fecunda segetis* (or *segete*.)

Qui sunt expertes Divitiis (or *Divitiarum*) à ple-risque negliguntur.

Tota civitas est Seditione (or *Seditionis*) plena.

Omnibus rebus (or *om-nium rerum*) dives est, nisi contentâ mente (or *contentæ mentis*.)

2. *Insanus factus est perpetuâ mæstitiâ.*

Pallidus irâ. Incurvus senectute.

3. *Facies miris modis pal-lida.*

Quanquam patriâ Britan-nus, Religione erat Ca-tholicus.

Vestitu Miles.

Benignitate tibi semper Pater fuit.

4. *Patriâ extorris Helve-tiam profugit.*

Julius Cæsar plurimis virtutibus et vitiis erat præditus.

Sicily is an Island fruit-ful in Corn.

They who are without Riches are overlooked by most People.

The whole City is full of Sedition.

He is rich in every thing but a contented Mind.

He grew mad thro' con-stant Melancholy:

Pale with Anger. Bent with Age.

A Face pale in a wonder-ful manner.

Tho' a Briton by Country, he was a Catholick by Religion.

A Soldier by his dress.

He was always a Father to you in kindness.

Being banished from his Country he fled into Switzerland.

Julius Cæsar was endow-ed with many Virtues and Vices.

*Fecisti indigna majoribus
tuis (or majorum tuo-
rum.)*

*Genere suo se dignum of-
tendebat.*

5. *Ager pedibus. Inquietus
animo.*

*Homo erat moribus libe-
ralis et virtute severus.*

You have done things
unworthy of your An-
cestors.

He shewed himself wor-
thy of his Family.

Disordered in his Feet.
Restless in Mind.

He was a Man liberal in
his Manners, and rigid
in Virtue.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Comparatives and Superlatives.

1. **C**OMPARATIVES and Superlatives have a
Genitive Case Plural after them, and must
be put in the same Gender with that Genitive
Case.

2. Comparatives, when they are followed by the
English Word *than*, require the Substantive
which follows to be put in the Ablative Case.
Otherwise it is expressed by the Conjunction
quàm, which couples the same Cases.

3. These two Ablatives *etate* and *natu* may follow
major, *maximus*, *minor*, *minimus*.

4. If a Substantive or an Adjective specifying the
Excess follow a Comparative or a Superlative,
it is put in the Ablative Case.

Examples

Examples.

1. *Centurionum fortissimi occisi erant.*

Tempestatum Æstas est jucundissima.

Eorum, qui navim conscenderint, pauciores reversi sunt, quàm qui naufragio perièrint.

2. *Ego eà ætate eram te procerior, (or procerior quam tu.)*

Mortuus est opinione ditior.

Ostendisti te prudentiorem amicis (or quàm amici.)

3. *Ægrè tulit; neque id injurià, nam ætate (or natu) maximus est.*

Quanquam minor ætate (or natu) videatur, re ipsa major est.

4. *Tanto melius.*

Quo potentior eo longè periculosior fuit.

Non dimidio pede majus est quam prius.

Quantum fuit tui libri pretium? Duobus solidis minus quam tui.

The bravest of the Captains were slain.

The Summer is the most agreeable of the Seasons.

Of those, who went on board Ship, there were fewer returned than those who perished by Shipwreck.

At that Age I was much taller than you.

He died richer than was thought.

You have shewn yourself more prudent than your Friends.

He was offended; and not without Reason for he was eldest.

Tho' he appears younger, he is really older.

So much the better.

As he was more powerful, by so much was he far more dangerous.

It is not half a Foot larger than it was before.

What was the Price of your Book? Less by two Shillings than that of yours.

CHAPTER X.

Of Pronouns.

1. *HIC* and *Ille* are frequently referred to two Persons or Things which went before; and must be rendered *hic*, *the one*; *ille*, *the other*.
2. *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noster*, *Vester*, are frequently used in the Plural Number without a Substantive, *Friends*, *Relations*, *Party* or *Sect*; being understood.

Examples.

1. *Cato et Cæsar multum discrepabant: hic liberalitate; ille nihil largiando gloriam est adeptus.*

2. *Abi domum; et ibi tuos consulas.*

Veteres Stoici non multum a vestris discrepant.

Humanitas serò apud nostros est inducta.

Pudet hæc melius fieri apud Mahumetistas, quàm apud nostros.

Cato and Cæsar differed much from each other: the one obtained Glory by Liberality, the other by giving away nothing.

Go home; and there consult your Friends.

The ancient Stoic Philosophers do not much differ from those of your Sect.

Good-breeding was late introduced among our Countrymen.

It is a Shame that these Things should be done better among Mahometans, than among those of our Religion.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Passive Voice.

1. **V**ERBS of the Passive Voice have an Ablative Case after them (signifying the Agent) generally with the Prepositions *à* or *ab*, but sometimes without.—Instead of which Ablative the Poets sometimes use the Dative as Virgil, *nec cernitur ulli*.

Examples.

1. Nihil potest dici, quod
non *ab aliquo sit dictum*
anteà.

Ira minimè viro (or *à viro*) gravi est indul-
genda.

Signum *à militibus* sub-
latum est.

Nothing can be said, which
has not been said by
some one before.

Anger is by no Means to
be indulged by a serious
Man.

The Signal was hoisted by
the Soldiers.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Nominative Case after the Verb.

1. **SUM**, I am, requires the same Case after it as before it.
2. These Verbs passive *Nominor*, *vocor* and others of a like Signification, as *scribor*, *salutor*, *habeor*, *existimor*, &c. follow the same Rule.

3. Likewise Verbs neuter may have the same Case after them as before them.
4. Almost all Verbs active and passive may have an Adjective following them, which shall be in the same Case with the Substantive, which governs the Verb.
5. But note, That in all the foregoing Rules, if any other Case, except the Nominative, goes before the Infinitive Mood, the Word that follows may be in the Accusative Case.

Examples.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <i>Omnes homines sunt naturâ mali.</i>
 <i>Mirum est, tot præclaros Scriptores esse pene ignotos.</i></p> | <p>All Men are by Nature bad.
 It is wonderful that so many excellent Writers are almost unknown.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Si inter quosdam, velis (sub te) videri sapientem nihil loquere.</i>
 <i>Sunt qui se haberi honestos satis esse existimant.</i></p> | <p>If you wish to appear wise among some People, say nothing.
 There are some, who think it enough to be accounted good men.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Dormivi Rex, expegefactus sum Mendicus.</i>
 <i>Quietus vixit, quietus mortuus est.</i>
 <i>Ibam illi obvius.</i>
 <i>Decidit præceps.</i></p> | <p>I slept a King, I waked a Beggar.
 He lived in quiet, and died in quiet.
 I met him.
 He fell down headlong.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Rogatus sum (sub ego) proximus meam sententiam.</i>
 <i>Audiui primus de hac victoria.</i></p> | <p>I was next asked my Opinion.
 I was the first who heard of this Victory.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Nunquam tibi contingeret esse contentum (or contento.)</i></p> | <p>It will never be your Lot to be contented.</p> |

Expedit bonis (or bonas)
esse vobis.

Interest Magistratûs vi-
deri pii (or pium.)

Si mihi liceat ambulare
otioso (or otiosum) ibo
tecum.

It is worth your while to
be good Women.

It is the Business of the
Magistrate to appear
pious.

If I may walk at my Lei-
sure, I will go with
you.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Genitive Case after the Verb.

1. **THE** Verb *Sum* has a Genitive Case after it, when it signifies *Possession, Duty* or *Quality*.
2. Verbs of *accounting* or *esteeming*, such as *facio, æstimo, pendo, curo, puto*, are followed by these and such like Substantives in the Genitive Case, *flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, lucri, sumpti, Terunci*, and likewise by many Adjectives as *hujus, magni, parvi, tanti, quanti, &c.* without a Substantive.
3. Verbs of *accusing, condemning, warning, acquitting* and the like have a Genitive Case following them signifying the Fault, or an Ablative with the Preposition *de*.
4. But the Substantive *crimen*, and these Adjectives *uterque, nullus, neuter, alter, alius, ambo, &c.* as often as they agree with *crimine* or *criminibus* understood are used in the Ablative Case only, with or without the Prep. *de*.

5. *Satago,*

5. *Satago, misereor, miseresco*, have a Genitive Case after them.
6. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor*, take a Genitive or an Accusative Case after them.
7. *Potior* requires a Genitive or an Ablative.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Minorca est regis Britanniae.</i>
 <i>Otioli est alios, qui ope indigeant, curare.</i>
 <i>Tyrannorum est, suas voluptates alienis præferre.</i></p> | <p>Minorca belongs to the King of Great-Britain.
 It is the Duty of a Man of Leisure to look after those who want Assistance.
 It is the Quality of Tyrants to prefer their own Pleasures to those of others.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Quod superest, id omne lucri facias.</i>
 <i>Inter Romanas legiones, arcus nihili fuit habitus.</i>
 <i>Non sine causa opinionēs hominū parvi puto.</i>
 <i>Dolorem didici parvi facere, nec voluptatem pluris aestimo.</i></p> | <p>You may reckon every Thing that remains to be gain.
 Among the Roman Legions, the Bow was in no Esteem.
 Not without Reason, do I hold the Opinions of Men to be of little Consequence.
 I have learned to disregard Pain, nor do I make any more Account of Pleasure.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Ipsum Regem vidimus injustitiae (or de injustitiis) condemnatum.</i>
 <i>De capessenda reipublicae consilio (or consilio) accusatus est.</i>
 <i>Hoc te crimine absolvo.</i></p> | <p>We have seen a King himself condemned for injustice.
 He was accused of an intention to seize upon the Common-Wealth.
 I acquit you of this Crime.</p> |

4. *Eodem* (or *de eodem*) accusatus est, quo Pater ante.

He was accused of the same Crime as his Father was before.

*Quamquam de duobus fuerit accusatus, utroque, (or de utroque) absol-
verunt* Judices.

Tho' he was accused of two Crimes, the Judges acquitted him of both.

5. *Recordare istum diem* (or *istius diei*).

Remember that Day.

Faciam, ut hujus loci (or hunc locum) semper memineris.

I will make you remember this Place for ever.

Reminiscere priorum seculorum (or *priora secula*) et tuo contentus esse disces.

Remember former Ages, and you will learn to be contented with your own.

6. *Hujus hereditatis* (or *hâc hereditate*) sperabas potiri.

You hoped to enjoy this Inheritance.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Dative Case after the Verb.

1. **M**OST Verbs, when followed by a Noun, which is preceded in English by *to* or *for* require the Noun to be put in the Dative Case.
2. And many Verbs which appear in English to require an Accusative Case, must have a Dative; which must be learned by Observation and the Assistance of a Dictionary.
3. Verbs compounded with these Prepositions *Præ, Ad, Con, Sub, Ante, Post, Ob, In, Inter* govern a Dative Case.

4. All Verbs compounded of *Satis*, *benè*, *malè* require a Dative Case.
5. *Sum* and all its Compounds, except *Possum*, may have a Dative Case.
6. The Verb *Sum* and several others besides their usual Dative have also a Dative Case sometimes following them, which should seem more regularly to be put in the Nominative or Accusative.
7. The third Person and Infinitive Mood of *Sum* have a Dative Case after them, when used in the Sense of *having*.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Non tibi ambulo.</i>
 <i>Hoc mihi dedi.</i>
 <i>Si non mihi promississes,</i>
 <i>non ægre ferrem.</i>
 <i>Cur hoc mihi narras?</i></p> | <p>I don't walk for you.
 He gave it to me.
 If you had not promised
 it to me, I should not
 have taken it ill.
 Why do you tell this to
 me?</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Qui benigno domino ser-</i>
 <i>vit, gratiam vicissim</i>
 <i>accipiet.</i>
 <i>Pecunie omnia obtempe-</i>
 <i>rant, virtuti resistunt.</i></p> | <p>He who serves a kind
 Master, will receive a
 Favour in return.
 Every thing obeys Money
 and opposes Virtue.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Manum ferulae subdixi-</i>
 <i>mus.</i>
 <i>Ipse æger pedibus lega-</i>
 <i>tum exercitui præfecit.</i>
 <i>Impendet omnibus pericu-</i>
 <i>lum.</i></p> | <p>We have submitted our
 Hand to the Ferula.
 He himself being disor-
 dered in his Feet, ap-
 pointed a Lieutenant
 over the Army.
 Danger hangs over all.</p> |

4. Si tuæ ipsius *Conscientiæ* satisfeceris, quid amplius faciendum restat.

Juveni discedenti *benedixit.*

Ne mihi hoc malefacias.

5. Nisi me animus fallit, erit tibi deinceps, quodcunque velis.

Ut vales? Numquid tibi deest?

Quæso, quid tibi est?

Tantum honorum ne unus quidam exuli supererat.

6. Per magno erit incitamento si præmium proposueris.

Malè timeo, ne hoc decore nostro vertat.

Do tibi vestem pignori.

Adeone rem redire, ut hoc tibi laudi ducas.

7. Nihil esse mihi Religio est dicere.

Sunt senectuti, quædam Voluptates.

If you have satisfied your own Conscience, what farther remains to be done.

He blessed the young Man as he was departing.

Do not do me this Injury.

Unless my Mind deceives me, he will be to you hereafter, whatever you wish.

How do you do? Do you want any thing?

I pray, what is the Matter with you?

Of such great Honors, not even one was left to him when he was banished.

It will be a great Encouragement if you propose a Reward.

I am sadly afraid, that this will prove our disgrace.

I give you my Garment as a Pledge.

That Things should come to such a Pass, as for you to think this a Matter of praise for you.

I make a great Scruple of saying that I have nothing.

Old Age has some Pleasures.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Accusative Case after the Verb.

1. **EVERY** Verb Active may govern an Accusative Case.
2. Some Verbs Neuter admit an Accusative Case after them, when the Verb and the Noun are of similar Significations.
3. An Accusative is frequently put after a Verb of Motion, the Preposition *ad* being understood.
4. Verbs of teaching, or admonishing, asking, and cloathing, may have two Accusatives following them.
5. The same Verbs have an Accusative Case after their Passive Voices.

Examples.

1. *Idem donum utrique dedit.*

Hoc mihi velim ignoscas.

Quantam fenestram nequitiae patefecisti?

2. *Duram Servitutem ambitioni tum serviebat.*

Singulare somnium hesternae nocte somniabam.

He gave the same Gift to each.

I wish you would forgive me this.

What Room you have given for Villainy?

He was at that Time serving a hard servitude to Ambition.

I dreamt last Night a strange Dream.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Omnes imperatores et Legati statim Romam sunt profecti.
Cum primum veni domum, tibi misi literas.</p> <p>4. Veterem Præceptorem Musicam et Geometriam docuit.
Ridiculum est te istud me admonere.
Induit se calceos.
Unum hoc te rogabo.</p> <p>5. Rogatus meam sententiam ita respondi.</p> | <p>All the Generals and Lieutenants immediately went to Rome.
As soon as I came home, I sent a Letter to you.
He taught his old Master Music and Geometry.
It is ridiculous for you to put me in mind of this.
He put on his Shoes.
I will ask you this one Thing.
Being asked my Opinion, I thus answered.</p> |
|--|---|

CHAPTER XVI.

The Ablative Case after the Verb.

EVERY Verb admits an Ablative Case after it signifying

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1. The Instrument of Action</p> <p>2. The Cause of Action</p> <p>3. The Manner of Action</p> | } | <p>known by the Signs
<i>with, by, in, or thro'.</i></p> |
|---|---|--|

4. All Substantives or Adjectives expressive of *Price* are put in the Ablative Case,

Except *Tanti, quanti, pluris, Minoris, quantitvis, quantilibet, quanticunque, tantivis, tantidem*, which are used when without a Substantive, in the Genitive Case

5. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting* and the like have an Ablative Case after them.

But some of these admit a Genitive Case among the Poets, as Virgil, *Implentur veteris Baechi*.

6. *Fungor, fruor, utor* and some others govern an Ablative Case.
7. Verbs which have a Comparative Signification take an Ablative Case after them specifying the Quantity of Excess.

8. When an Ablative Case makes a separate Portion of a Sentence it is said to be *put absolute*.

9. Verbs which signify any Affection of Mind or Body, may have an Ablative Case after them.

Note, The Poets in Imitation of the Greeks change this Ablative into an Accusative.
Gaudet dentes, Rubet capillos.

Examples.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Peregrinas Linguas memoria discimus.</i> | We learn foreign Tongues by Memory. |
| <i>Baculo eum verberabat.</i> | He beat him with a Stick. |
| 2. <i>Omnes latantur adventante Pace.</i> | All Men are pleased with the approaching Peace. |
| 3. <i>Aviditate summæ homines in naves ascendunt.</i> | Men go on Board Ship with the greatest Eagerness. |
| <i>Totâ erras viâ.</i> | You are entirely wrong. |
| 4. <i>Milites gregarii quinque Anglicis Denarius per diem vivunt.</i> | A common Soldier lives for five English Pence a Day. |

Si opiniones hominum
nihili fecissemus par-
vo (or *parvo pretio*)
constaret vita.

Quanti has nugas emisti?
pluris quam duobus
aureis.

Quanticunque id tibi stetit,
si eo non indigeres,
emisti caro.

5. Caret opibus.

Amore abundas, Antipho.

Homines nequissimi te
onerant mendaciis.

6. Tuum est officio paren-
tis fungi.

Liceat mihi silentio frui.

Iis bonis, quæ Deus dat,
uti nec abuti decet.

Vesci herbis potius quam
carnibus saluberrimum
est.

Bonus es, qui amicum
tantis laudibus digneris.

7. Solitum hominum pro-
ceritatem uno pede ex-
cessit.

Victoriam reportavit colli
spatio.

8. Conjuratiōe jam detectâ,
plerique exulabant.

Urbe captâ, totum reg-
num brevi se tradidit.

Fugato jam, quod paulo
resistebat exercitûs, cæ-
des cæpta est.

If we disregarded the Opi-
nions of Men, Life would
be of little Expence.

For how much did you
buy these Trifles? For
more than two Guineas.

Whatever that cost you,
if you did not want it,
you bought it dear.

He is without wealth.

You abound in Love, An-
tipho.

Vile Men load you with
Lies.

It is your Business to per-
form the Duty of a Parent
Let me enjoy Silence.

It is right to use those good
things, which God gives,
and not abuse them.

It is most wholesome to
eat Herbs rather than
Flesh.

You are kind, to think
your Friend worthy of
such Praises.

He exceeded the usual
Height of Men by one
Foot.

He won by the Space of
a Neck.

The Conspiracy being now
detected, the greater Part
were banished.

The City being taken, the
whole Kingdom in a
short Time submitted.

That Part of the Army,
which resisted for some
Time being now put to
flight, the Slaughter be-
gan.

9. *Egrotas animo magis
quàm corpore.
Pede dextro sauciatus
erat.*

You are more sick in Mind
than in Body.
He was wounded in his
Right Foot.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Infinitive Mood--Gerunds and Supines.

1. **A**N Infinitive Mood may follow after many Verbs and Adjectives, and sometimes after Substantives.
2. The Gerund in *di* is to be considered as the Genitive Case of a Noun, and may therefore be the latter of two Substantives (by the 12th Rule of Chapter IVth) or follow an Adjective (according to the 1st and 2d Rules of the Vth Chapter.)
N. B. The Poets use the Infinitive Mood instead of the Gerund in *di*, as *studium* quibus arva tueri.—Virg.
3. The Gerund in *do* has the same Construction as an Ablative Case.
4. The Gerund in *dum* is the same as an Accusative Case, and is always governed by a Preposition.
5. Gerunds may govern the same Cases as the Verbs from whence they are declined, as may be seen in the former Examples.

6. When

6. When a Substantive in the Accusative Case should follow a Gerund, the Gerund is often changed into the Participle in *dus* agreeing with the Substantive.
7. The supine in *um* is used instead of the Infinitive Mood active, after all Verbs signifying Motion to a Place and governs the same Case. But the Poets use the Infinitive Mood after Verbs of Motion.
8. The supine in *u* is used after Adjectives instead of the Infinitive Mood passive.

Examples.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Vix possum conicere, unde hic morbus ortus sit.</i>
 <i>Videtur plures linguas scire, quàm quisquam alius.</i>
 <i>Jucundissimum est meminisse et laborum et voluptatum.</i>
 <i>Meditatur esse affabilis.</i>
 <i>Inutile est hic diutius morari.</i></p> | <p>I can scarce conjecture, from whence this Disorder had its Rise.
 He appears to know more Languages than any one else.
 It is very pleasing to remember both Toils and Pleasures.
 He is thinking of being affable.
 It is useless to wait here any longer.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Discendi studium, ad scientiam citò perducet.</i>
 <i>Voluptas visendi peregrinas regiones cum quodam periculo permista est.</i>
 <i>Fidendi militibus suis incertus ad privatam vitam se recepit.</i></p> | <p>The desire of learning will soon lead to Science.
 The Pleasure of seeing Foreign Countries is mingled with some Danger.
 Being doubtful of trusting to his Soldiers, he betook himself to a private Life.</p> |

*Adeundi domum cupidus,
sed videndi patrem ti-
midus, singulare con-
siliū cepit.*

3. *Inserviendo humillimis,
potentiores adulando,
in hunc modum sua
res crevit.*

*Rectè scribendi ratio
cum loquendo conjuncta
est.*

4. *Inter epulandum dulcis
est Musica.*

*Ob resistendum auctoritati,
invisus pluribus fac-
tus est.*

6. *Et Industria et ingeni-
um necessaria sunt ad
formandos Oratores (in-
stead of ad formandum
Oratores.)*

*Regem bonum oportet
suscipiendi belli timidum
esse (instead of susci-
piendi bellum.)*

*Ab educandis suis liberis
leges eum prohibue-
runt (instead of ab
educando suos liberos.)*

7. *Dum in vino erat, abiit
speculatum hostes.*

*Ascendit summum ma-
lum dormitum.*

*Missus est imperatum novis
Militibus.*

8. *Difficile est auditu.*

*Præceps collis oppositus
est, periculosus aditu.*

Being desirous of going
home, but fearful of see-
ing his Father, he took
a strange Resolution.

His Fortune increased to
this Degree by being
subservient to the mean-
est, and flattering the
more powerful.

The Method of Writing
well is a-kin to Speak-
ing.

Music is agreeable at
Feasting.

He became hateful to ma-
ny, on Account of his
resisting Authority.

Both Industry and Genius
are necessary to form
Orators.

A good King ought to be
fearful of undertaking
a War.

The Laws hindered him
from educating his own
Children.

When he was in Liquor
he went to view the
Enemy.

He went up to the Top of
the Mast to sleep.

He was sent to command
the new raised Soldiers.

It is hard to be heard.

A steep Hill was in the
Way, dangerous to be
approached.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Construction of Participles.

1. PARTICIPLES govern the same Cases as their Verbs.
2. But some Participles may be used as Adjectives and govern a Genitive Case.
3. The Participles of the Passive Voice have a Dative Case after them signifying the Agent.
4. The Participle in *dus* generally means *Necessity* or *Duty*.

Examples.

1. Offendimus eam studi-
osè *tetam texentem*.

Plerosque cernes suæ
tantum *utilitati infer-*
vientes.

Ætate maturâ decessit,
summis republicæ
muneribus functus.

Profecturus Franciam man-
dato Principis est *de-*
tentus.

2. *Alieni appetens*, sui *pro-*
fusus.

Inexpertus belli.

3. *Accidit casus*, *cuique*
bono deplorandus.

We found her busily weav-
ing a Web.

You will find most Men
subservient only to their
own Interests.

He died at a mature Age,
having discharged the
highest Offices of the
State.

Being about to go into
France, he was detained
by Order of the Prince.

Greedy of another's; pro-
digal of his own.

Unexperienced in War.

An Accident happened,
to be lamented by every
good man.

Salute jam *sibi ipsi desperatâ*, Rex se in Scotorum manus tradidit.

His Safety being now despaired of by himself, the King deliver'd himself up into the Hands of the Scots.

4. Ratio de integro *ineunda* est mihi.

I *must* begin my Scheme afresh.

O beati dies! nunquam sine tristitiâ quâdam recordandi.

Happy Days; never to be remembered without a Kind of Melancholy.

Quodcunque incidit in mentem, *notandum est* in libro.

Whatever comes into the Mind should be marked down in a Book.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of Nouns signifying Time and Place.

1. SUBSTANTIVES signifying any Point of Time and answering to the Question *when?* are put in the Ablative Case.
2. Those Substantives which signify Duration of Time, answering to the Question *how long?* are put in the Accusative Case.
3. Substantives signifying Distance, answering to the Question *how far?* are put in the Accusative or Ablative Case.
4. Names of Cities or Towns, answering to the Question *where?* are put in the Ablative or Dative Case.

Except all Names of Places of the first and second Declensions Singular Number, which must be in the Genitive Case, and these four Genitives *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

5. When

5. When Motion *to* a Place is signified, the Noun is put in the Accusative Case, with or without a Preposition.
6. When Motion *from* a Place is signified, the Noun is put in the Ablative Case, with or without a Preposition.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Quotâ horâ iterum te videbo? Undecimâ. | At what o'Clock shall I see you again? At Eleven. |
| Decessit quadragesimo quarto anno ætatis. | He died in the 44th Year of his Age. |
| Per dies quindecim nocte dieque perpetuo vigilabat. | He was constantly awake Night and Day for 15 Days. |
| 2. Sex horas quotidie dormio. | I sleep six Hours a Day. |
| Ducentos quadraginta quatuor annos duravit Romæ regium imperium. | Regal Government continued at Rome 244 Years. |
| Tria hominum sæcula vixit Nestor. | Nestor lived three Ages of Man. |
| Quot annos natus es? quinquaginta annos sum natus. | How old are you? I am 50 Years old. |
| 3. Quinque millia (or milibus) ab urbe Londino aberamus. | We were five Miles distant from London. |
| Haud tria stadia (or tribus stadiis) distant ædes vestræ à mari. | Your House is not three Furlongs distant from the Sea. |
| 4. Terentius natus erat Carthagine (or Carthagini.) | Terence was born at Carthage. |
| Dum rure (or ruri) habitabat, nullo morbo laborabat. | While he lived in the Country, he was ill of no Disorder. |

Cum esset Tyburē (or Ty-
buri) nuncium accepit.
Statuit haud diutius
commorari Athenis.

Eram Londini, quo tem-
pore Rex prior decessit
Antiquarum rerum no-
titia vigere debet Ro-
mæ.

Unà semper militiæ et
domi fuimus.

5. Iter facientes, Oxonium
peruenimus.

Ea classis, tempestate
quâdam jacta, Syra-
cusas forebatur.

6. Bristolâ præfacti ad Val-
liam proVecti sumus.

Ab Indis occidentalibus
missus est nuncius.

When he was at Tybur
he heard the News.

He determined not to wait
any longer at Athens.

I was in London at the
Time the late King died.

The Knowledge of Anti-
quity ought to flourish
at Rome.

We were always together
at War and at home.

Going on our Journey, we
came to Oxford.

The Fleet, being tost about
by a Tempest, was dri-
ven to Syracuse.

Departing from Bristol,
we sailed to Wales.

A Messenger was sent from
the West-Indies.

CHAPTER XX.

Of Verbs—Impersonal.

1. VERBS Impersonal have no Nominative Case before them.
2. Very many Verbs which are not impersonals are yet sometimes used impersonally.
3. Verbs Active and sometimes Verbs Neuter are used impersonally in the Passive Voice.
4. *Interest* and *refert* govern a Genitive Case, except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, *cujus*. They are besides followed by these Genitives *Tanti*, *quanti*, *magni*, *parvi*, *quanticunque*, *tantidem*.

Other Verbs impersonal govern different Cases as will be learnt from Observation.

*Examples.*1. *Tædet me tui.*

*Villam non procul ab
Urbe sitam esse oportet.*

*Qualis fuerit ejus exitus
parum liquet.*

Lucescit. Vesperascit.

Pluit. Fulgurat.

2. *Fieri potest.*

*Des mihi, istud flabel-
lum, si placet.*

*Est aliquid, nosci no-
mine.*

3. *Fertur, navalia de In-
dustriâ incensa fuisse.*

Agitur de re meâ.

Actum est de re meâ.

Eundem est (sub: nobis)

*Deambulandum est (sub:
mihi)*

*Vivitur nunc plaris quàm
olim (sub. ab omnibus)*

*Ventum erat ad tertium
lapidem cum subito
conversi sumus.*

4. *Magni refert Agricolarum,
solennes pluvias Au-
tumno cadere.*

Tuane Interest? Magni.

*Si cælum ruat, non sua
refert.*

*Quanti nostra interfuerit,
vix adhuc scire pos-
sumus.*

I am weary of you.

A Country-House ought
not to be situated far
from a City.

It is not clear of what Na-
ture was his End.

It grows light. It grows
dark.

It rains. It lightens.

It may be done.

Give me that Fan, if you
please.

It is something to be
known by Name.

It is reported, that the
Docks were set on fire
on Purpose.

My Affairs are at Stake.

It is all over with my Af-
fairs.

We must go.

I must walk about.

People live at a greater
Expence now than for-
merly.

We were come to the third
Mile Stone when we
suddenly turned about.

It is of great Consequence
to Farmers that the re-
gular Rains should fall
in Autumn.

Does it concern you?
Very much.

If the Sky should tumble
down, it will not affect
them.

How much Consequence
it was to us, we can as
yet scarce tell.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of Adverbs.

1. *EN* and *Ecce* are followed by a Nominative Case and sometimes by an Accusative.
2. Many Adverbs of Place have a Genitive Case after them.
3. A Genitive Case follows some Adverbs of Time.
4. Most Adverbs signifying Quantity, have a Genitive Case following them.
5. *Instar* and *Ergo* govern a Genitive Case.—But note, *Instar* is sometimes construed as an indeclinable Noun, governed by the Preposition *ad*.
6. Adverbs govern the same Cases as the Adjectives from whence they are derived.
7. Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are followed by the same Cases as Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Examples.

1. *Ecce pater tuus.*
Ecce illum, quem quæris.
En ades magnificæ.
2. *Postquam nusquam loci*
eum invenerunt, re-
verfi sunt domum.

Here is your Father.
Here is the Man, you are
looking for.
Here is a noble House.
When they found him no
where they returned
home.

*Ubinam gentium securio-
rem vitam agamus,
quam in Britannia?*

3. *Pridè immaturi ejus
exitus, supra modum
tristis videbatur.*

*Eram tunc temporis stu-
diosus famæ.*

4. *Abundè fabularum audi-
vimus.*

*Satis Divitiarum super-
sunt.*

5. *Platonem sequor, qui
mihi instar cæterorum
omnium est.*

*Navis primi ordinis in-
star Castellæ est.*

*Vallis ad instar castrorum
clauditur.*

Honoris ergo tui hoc feci.

6. *Eamus obviam illis.*

*Vivit inutiliter patriæ
injucundè sibi.*

7. *Studebant veteres accu-
ratius hodiernis.*

*Gratissime omnium pro-
pinquorum meorum
fecisti.*

*Horum trium scripto-
rum tanto plenius Aris-
toteles rem tractavit
quanto ingenio ma-
jore fuit.*

Where in the World can
we live more securely,
than in Britain?

The Day before his un-
timely End, he appear-
ed beyond Measure
Melancholy.

I was at that Time studi-
ous of Fame.

We have heard Abun-
dance of Fables.

Riches enough are left.

I follow Plato, who is to
me as much as all the
rest.

A Ship of the first Rate,
is as big as a Castle.

It is inclosed with
Trenches like a Camp.
I did it, for the Sake of
honoring you.

Let us go to meet them.

He lives uselessly to his
Country, and unplea-
santly to himself.

The Ancients studied more
accurately than the Mo-
derns.

You have acted most a-
greeably of all my Re-
lations.

Of these three Writers,
Aristotle has treated
the Subject so much
more fully, as he was
a greater Genius.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Conjunctions.

1. **TWO** or more Sentences are coupled together by a Conjunction.
2. Conjunctions couple likewise single Words.
3. The Conjunctions *ut* and *ne* when they signify the Reason *why?* always require a Subjunctive Mood.

Examples.

1. *Hic audito, statim est collapsa, qui que circumstant, mortuam credebant.*

Ausulta, et jam postremo loquar.

2. *Roma et Athenae celeberrimae erant civitates.*

Quod in te est, auxilium miseris et pauperibus.

Nemini nisi propinquis suis, copiam alloquendi dedit.

3. *Miserunt nuncium, ut rem, ita ut erat acta, narraret.*

Proficisci cupio, ne diutius in incerto maneam.

Having heard this, she immediately fainted, and those who stood round thought her dead.

Hear me and I will speak now for the last Time.

Rome and Athens were very celebrated Cities.

As far as in you lies, assist the Unhappy and the Poor.

He gave Permission to none but his Relations to speak to him.

They sent a Messenger, that he might tell the Circumstances of the Affair.

I desire to go, that I may not wait any longer in Uncertainty.

CHAPTER XXIII

Of Prepositions.

1. A Preposition, when compounded with a Verb, sometimes governs the same Case; as when uncompounded.

2. In, when it signifies *into*, *towards*, or *against*, governs an Accusative Case; otherwise an Ablative.

Examples.

1. Amoveri cupiunt tam
tristi spectaculo.

Expulsus Patriâ, abiit
militatum.

12. In Siciliam discessurus,
ascendit navem.

In inimicis mediocriter
se gessit.

Plurimas Orationes in
Verrém scripsit Cicero.

In ipsâ Libertate, sunt
quædam incommoda.

Qui in periculis versan-
tur, fortitudinem li-
cet discere.

In mediâ urbe, oratio-
nem habuit.

They wish to be removed
from so melancholy a
Sight.

Being expelled from his
Country, he went to war.

Being going into Sicily,
he went on board Ship.

He behaved himself mo-
derately towards his
Enemies.

Cicero wrote many Ora-
tions against Verres.

There are some Inconve-
niences in Liberty itself.

They who are conversant
with Dangers may learn
Valor.

He made a Speech in the
Middle of the City.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of Interjections.

1. **THE** Interjections *O!* and *Proh!* may have after it a Nominative, an Accusative, or a Vocative Case. — *Note, Every Vocative Case depends upon O!* either expressed or understood.
2. *Heu* may have after it a Nominative or Accusative.
3. *Hei* and *Væ* require a Dative Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Oh! festus dies!*
O! Curas hominum!
Proh! Deum atque hominum fidem!
Proh! Dei immortales!
O Pater! itane tandem est?
Proh! supreme Jupiter!
2. *Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!*
Heu me miserum!
3. *Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis!*
Væ misero mihi! quantâ de spe decidi!

O! joyful Day!
O! the Cares of Men!
O! the Faith of Men and Gods!
O! immortal Gods!
O! my Father! is it come to this at last?
O! supreme Jupiter!
Alas, his Piety! alas, his ancient Faith!
Alas me unhappy!
Alas me! that Love is not to be cured by any Herbs!
Alas me unhappy! from what a Hope am I fallen!

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

Of Latin Verse.

A Foot is a certain Number of Syllables long or short: There are two kinds of them, a Dactyl — of three Syllables, the first long, the other two short, as *Carmina*; and a Spondee — of two Syllables both long, as *longos*. Of a mixture of these two kinds of Feet *Hexameters* and *Pentameters*, usually called *long* and *short verses* are composed.

An Hexameter Verse consists of six Feet. The last foot but one must be a Dactyl, and the last a Spondee, the other four may be Dactyls or Spondees at pleasure. As

Hanc tuā | Penēlō | pē lēn | tō tibi | mittit U | lyse ✓

A Pentameter or short verse has five feet: it is divided into two Parts; the first consists of two feet, Dactyls or Spondees at pleasure, and a long Syllable; the last part must be two Dactyls and a long Syllable. As

Nīl mībī | rēscrī | bās || attāmēn | ip̄sē vē | nī.

A Spondee is sometimes to be found in the fifth foot instead of a Dactyl. As

Chara Deūm soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.

The last Syllable of every verse is accounted long or short, at pleasure. As

Blandaue cum multā thura dedisse precē.

where the last Syllable is accounted long, tho' it be in itself short. ✓

When one Vowel comes before another in a different word, the first Vowel is cut off, and considered as nothing. As

Arma a|mens sumo.

This sometimes happens between two Vowels in the same word, as in these words,

Dii, iidem, deinceps, semianimis.

Heu! and *O!* are never cut off. And sometimes they take the Liberty to preserve a long Vowel from being cut off. As

Semivir occubuit in Lethifer|ō. E|veno.

The Letter *M* and its preceding Vowel are cut off at the end of a word, whenever the next word begins with a Vowel. As

*Mōstrum hōr|rēndum in|forme ingens cui lumen
ademptum. ✓*

In Latin Verse *H* is considered as no letter at all.

Two Syllables are sometimes contracted into one by the Figure *Synæresis*. As

Alvĕariā for *ālveāriā*; *āriētē* for *āriētē*.

One Syllable is sometimes resolved into two, by the Figure *Diaresis*. As

Debuerant fūsus ēvōlūisse suū, for *ēvōlūisse*

A short Syllable at the end of a word, when it begins a foot, is sometimes made long by the Figure *Cæsura*. As

Omnia vincit a|mōr|ē| nos cedamus amori. ✓

CHAPTER II.

Of the Quantity of first and middle Syllables.

IT is necessary for dividing a Verse into its several Feet, to know the Length or Shortness of every Syllable, which is called its Quantity.

The

The Quantity of the first and middle Syllables of words is known, either 1. by Position; 2. by one Vowel's being before another; 3. by a Diphthong; 4. by Rule; or 5. by Custom.

I. 1. Position is when a vowel comes before two Consonants, either in the same or in different words, or before a double consonant, in which case the vowel is long. As in *vēntus*, *accipe nēglēxit*.—*Ferte citi ferrum; date telā, scandite muros.* ✓

2. If a short vowel comes before a mute and a liquid, it may be made long. ^{or short} As *tenēbræ* or *tenēbræ*: but if the vowel be of itself long, it is never made short, as *arātrum* never *arātrum*, *mātris* never *mātris*.

II. 1. A vowel, when it comes before another vowel, is short.—*Dēus*, *pīus*, *āhenus*.

2. Except the Genitives of those Pronouns and Adjectives which form their genitives in *ius*, as *illius*, *ullius*, &c. In these *i* is common, i. e. long or short at pleasure, except *alterius*, which is always short, and *alius* which is always long.—*Dīus* is always long: *Diana* is common. ✓

3. *I* in *Fio* is long, except when followed by *er*, as *fīo*, *fīam*, *fīunt*, &c.—*fierem*, *fieri*; *omnia jam fīunt*, *fieri quæ posse negabam*.

4. *E* is long in the Genitive and Dative Cases of the 5th Declension, when it is between two *i*'s, as *diēi*.

5. The Interjection *Ohe* has the first Syllable common.

6. In many Greek words one vowel before another is made long, as *Ænēas*.

III. A Diphthong in Latin is long, as *āurum*, *nēuter*, *musæ*; except when it comes before a vowel, in which case it is sometimes short, as *Præamplus*, *Præire*. ✓

IV. 1. Every Præterperfect Tense of two Syllables has the first long, as *lāgi, ōni*; except *fādi* from *findo*, *bibi*, *dēdi*, *seīdi*, *stēti*, *stīti*, *tūst*.

2. Verbs which double the first Syllable of the Present in the Præterperfect, have the first Syllable always short, as *Pēpendi*, *tētendi*, *mōmordi*, *fēfelli*, *cēcidi* from *cado*, *cēcidi* from *cado*.

3. A Supine of two Syllables has the first long, as *mōtum*, *lātum*; except, *Quītum*, *sītum*, *litum*, *itum*, *rūtum*, *rātum*, *dātum*, *fātum*, *stātum*. And *cītum* from *cico*, *cies*: for *cītum* from *cio*, *cis* of the 4th Conjugation is long.

4. A the mark of the first Conjugation is long, as *amāre*, *amābo*; except, *dāre*, *dābam*, *dābo*, &c.

5. The first Syllables of *Rīmus*, and *rītis* of the Præterperfect and Future Subjunctive are common.

V. Whatever Syllables at the beginning or middle of words do not come under one of these heads, can be known only from the custom and the authority of the Poets.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Quantity of final Syllables.

THE Quantity of every final Syllable is known by these following Rules:

1. 1. A at the end of a word is long, as *Amā*, *contrā*.

2. *Putā*, *itā*, *quā*, *postea*, *ejā*, are short.

3. All Cases of Nouns which end in *a* have it short, except the Vocative Cases of Greek words in *as*, as *O Aeneā*, *O Thomā*, and the Ablative Case of the first Declension, as *ab hac Musā*.

4. Nu-

4. Numerals in *ginta*, as *trigintā*, *quadragintā*, have their final *a* common; more usually long.

II. *B*, *D* and *T* final are always short; as *āb*, *ād*, *vocāt*.

III. 1. *C* at the end of a word is long, as *fic*, *bāc*, *hālec*.

2. These three are always short, *Lāc*, *nēc*, *donēc*.

3. *Fāc* and *hīc* are common, and *hōc*, when it is the Nominative Case. ✓

IV. *E* at the end of a word is short, as *marē*, *penē*, *scribē*.

2. The Ablative Case of the fifth Declension is long, together with those Adverbs which are derived from thence, as *Diē*, *fidē*, *hodiē*, *quotidiē*, *quarē*, &c. *Famē* the Ablative Case of *Fames* has the final *e* long.

3. Imperatives of the second Conjugation have their final *e* long, as *Docē*, *monē*, *cavē*. *except cavē*.

4. All Monosyllables in *e* (except the Conjunctions *quē*, *nē*, *vē*) are long, as *mē*, *tē*. ✓

5. Adverbs in *e*, derived from Adjectives in *us*, are long as *Pulchrē*, *reētē*, *valdē*, derived from *validus*: to which add *fermē* and *ferē*, but *benē* and *malē* are always short.

6. Lastly, All Greek words ending in *n*, *e* long, are made long in verse, as *Tempē*, *Anchisē*.

V. 1. *I* at the end of a word is long, as *Amarī*, *Domini*.

2. But *mihī*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*, are common.

3. *Nisī* and *quasī* are always short; so likewise are the Datives and Vocatives of Greek words whose Genitives end in *os*. As Datives, *Palladī*, *Phillidī*; Vocatives, *Daphnī*, *Alexī*. ✓

VI. 1. Words ending in *L* make the last Syllable short. as *Annibāl, mēl, consūl.*

2. Except *nīl* and *sōl*; and Hebrew words in *L*, as *Michaēl, Gabriēl, &c.* ✓

VII. 1. *N* at the end of words is long, as *Nōn, Quīn, Xenophōn.*

2. Except *forsān, forsitān, ān, tamēn, attamēn, verumtamēn, in,* and all its Compounds, *proīn, dein, &c.*

3. Such words as being compounded with *ne* lose the final *e*, make their last Syllable in *n* short, as *Mēn? vidēn? nemōn?*

4. Nouns in *en*, which have *inis* short in the Genitive, make *en* short, as *carmēn, peētēn.* ✓

last 5. Greek words in *o* spelt with *e*, *o* short, use their first Syllable short, as *Iliōn, Peliōn, Caucasōn.*

6. Greek Accusative Cases in *in* or *yn* have the final Syllable short, as *Alexīn, Ityn.*

7. The Greek Accusative of Nouns in *a* is short, as *Iphigeniān, Ēginān.*—But of Nouns in *as* it is long, as *Marsyān, Ēneān.*

VIII. 1. *O* at the end of words is common, as *Amō, virgō, porrō, docendō.* ✓

2. All oblique Cases of Nouns are long, as *templō, Dominō.*

3. In Adverbs derived from Adjectives it is long, as *tantō, quantō, multō, manifestō.*—Except *sedulō, crebrō, mutūo, serō,* which are common.

4. In *modō* and *quomodō* it is always short; and in *cito, ambō, duō, egō, homō,* it is very seldom used long.

5. Monosyllables in *O* are always long, as *Dō, sō,* so likewise *ergō* when it signifies *for the sake of.*

6. In all Greek words ending in *o*, *o* long, of whatever Case it is long, as, Nom. *Sapphō, Didō.* Gen. *Androgeō, Apollō.* Dative *Athō, Apollō.* ✓

IX. 1. *R* at the end of a word is short, as *Cæsar*, *për*, *vîr*, *uxôr*. *Cor* is once made long by Ovid:

Molle me | um levi | bus cor | est viô | labile | telis. *Sapp. Pha. 79.*
but the sense here requires levitâque, which is a reading of

2. These Monosyllables are long, *Fâr*, *lâr*, *nâr*, *vër*, *fur*, *cûr*, *Pâr*, with its Compounds, *Compâr*, *Dispâr*, *Impâr*. *at this singular exception to a general Rule.*

3. *R* at the end of Greek words in *er*, spelt in Greek with *η*, long *e*, are long, *Aer*, *cratêr*, *charactêr*, *æthêr*. Except *Patêr* and *Matêr*, which in Latin are always short.

X. 1. *As* at the end of words is long, as *Amâs*, *musâs*, *bonitâs*.

2. It is short in Greek Nominative Cases whose Genitive Singular ends in *-dos*, as, *Arcâs*, *Pallâs*, *Lampâs*, which are in the Genitive *Arcâdos*, *Pallâdos*, *Lampâdos*. ✓

3. So also in Greek Accusatives of the third Declension, as *Heroâs*, *Phyllidâs*.

XI. 1. *Es* at the end of words is long, as *Antichifês*, *sedês*, *patrês*, *dôcês*.

2. Except Nouns of the third Declension, which have the Genitive of one more Syllable than the Nominative, and that short; as *Milês*, *segês*, *divês*, because they have in the Genitive, *militis*, *segëtis*, *divîtis*. Yet even of these *Ariês*, *Abiês*, *Pariês*, *Cerês*, and *Pês*, with its Compounds *Bipês*, &c. have *es* long. ✓

3. *Es* from *Sum* with all its Compounds, *Potês*, *adês*, *prodês*, &c. is short. To which add the Preposition *penês*.

4. Greek Nouns of the Neuter Gender as *Hippomanês*, *Cacoethês*, and some Greek Nom. Plural, as *Cyclopês*, *Naiadês*, have their final *ês* short.

XII. 1. *Is* at the end of words is short, as *Panîs*, *tristîs*, *mitîs*.

2. In

2. In Datives and Ablatives Plural it is long, as *Musis, templis, stellis, quīs* contracted for *quibus*. ✓

3. Nouns of the third Declension which make their Genitive Case long, as *Samnīs, Salamīs*, have *is* long, because their Genitives are *Samnītis, Salamītis*.

4. All Monosyllables in *is* are long, together with *quāvis*. Except *is* and *quīs*: and *bis* is short in Ovid.

5. It is long in the second Person singular of Verbs, when the second Persons Plural end in *itis* long, as *audis, velis, dederis*. ✓

XIII. 1. *Os* at the end of words is long, as *Honōs, nepōs, dominōs*.

2. Except in *compōs* and *impōs*, and *ōs ossis* a bone; and Greek words spelt by *o*, *o* short, as, *Delōs, Chaōs, Palladōs*.

XIV. 1. *Us* is short, as *Famulūs, regiūs, tempūs, amamūs*. ✓

2. It is long in those Nouns of the third Declension, which have one Syllable more in the Genitive Case, than in the Nominative, and that long, as *Tellūs, Salūs*, because they have in the Genitive *Tellūris* and *Salūtis*.

3. Nouns of the fourth Declension in all Cases, except the Nominative and Vocative Sing. have the final *us* long, as Nom. and Voc. Singular, *Manūs*. Nom. Accus. and Voc. Plural *Manūs*.

4. All Monosyllables in *us* are long.

5. Greek words spelt in Greek with *us* or *uis*, diphthongs, have the final *us* in Latin long, as *Panthūs, Melampūs, Jēsūs*: Gen. *Sapphūs, Cliūs*.

XV. Lastly, All words ending in *u* make it long, as *Manū, genū, amatū, diū*. ✓

